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THE
DIARY
OF THE LATE
GEORGE BUBB DODINGTON, *16*

BARON OF MELCOMBE REGIS:

From March 8, 1748-9, to February 6, 1761.

WITH AN
APPENDIX

SOME CURIOUS AND INTERESTING PAPERS,

Which are cited in the Diary.

NOW FIRST PUBLISHED
FROM HIS LORDSHIP'S ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS.

By HENRY PENRUDDOCKE WYNDHAM.

Et tout pour la trippe. tripe

RARETIES, Liv. 4. Chap. 37.

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MDCCLXXXIV.



This Book is dedicated

TO that man, whenever he may appear, who, blessed with a soul superior to all lucrative and ambitious views, will dare to stand forth the generous advocate and benevolent protector of the publick welfare——Who, when in office, will make the good of his fellow subjects the sole rule of his administration; and who, when out of office, independent of every partial connection, will steadily and uniformly adhere to the same honest plan——Who, while in power, will boldly oppose all measures, however profitable to himself
or

or his friends, that may be detrimental to the cause of his country ; and who, when deprived of power, unshaken by present disappointments, or uninfluenced by future expectations, will as boldly support every measure, which may be beneficial to that cause, though it originates from his most hated adversary.

Such a man may be justly honoured with the glorious title, hitherto, alas ! ideal ! which in all ages has been frequently conferred, but, perhaps, never yet merited, of a

P A T R I O T.

P R E F A C E.

THE following Diary is printed from a manuscript of the late Lord Melcombe's, and as the reader may be inquisitive to know the stages, through which it came into my possession, I shall briefly satisfy his curiosity.

Lord Melcombe died in the year 1762, and bequeathed his whole property, (a few legacies excepted) to his cousin, the late Thomas Wyndham of Hammer-smith.

Mr. Thomas Wyndham, who died in the year 1777, left, among many other kind remembrances, a clause in his will in the following words "I give to Henry Penruddocke Wyndham all my books, and all the late Lord Melcombe's political papers, letters, and poems, requesting of him not to print or publish any of them, but those
that

that are proper to be made publick, and such only, as may, in some degree, do honour to his memory."

The latter part of this clause has, hitherto, made me hesitate on the propriety of making his Lordship's Diary publick; for although it may reflect a considerable degree of honour on his Lordship's abilities, yet, in my opinion, it shews his political conduct, (however palliated by the ingenuity of his own pen) to have been wholly directed by the base motives of avarice, vanity, and selfishness.

What, beside these motives, induced him to quit the service of George II. and to prefer the protection of Frederick, Prince of Wales, to that of his old master? alas! he could not then foresee the black cloud, which was preparing to obscure the expected glory of the rising sun, and to blast the hopes of all its worshippers.

What, beside these motives, made his Lordship discontented and miserable, while
he

he remained in the court of that Prince? a party was, there, quickly combined against him, which, unfortunately for Lord Melcombe, was actuated by the same selfish principles, as he himself was.

What, beside these motives, tempted him, after the death of the Prince of Wales, to court the Pelhams with the most abject and fawning servility, and, at the same time, in secret opposition to his great patroness, the Princess Dowager?

But all this may be strictly honourable within the verge of a court; and, on this account, I could patiently hear his Lordship recommend Mr. Ralph, as a very honest man, and in the same pages inform us, that he was ready to be hired to any cause; that he actually put himself to auction to the two contending parties (the Bedford and Pelhams) and that, after several biddings, the *honest* Mr. Ralph was bought by the Pelhams.

However, I cannot patiently forgive the
violent

violent declamation of his Lordship against "*the low and venal wretches of Bridgewater;*" as if a bribe, taken by a miserable voter, and, possibly, for the support of a numerous and indigent family, was more dishonourable, than a place or pension, enjoyed or coveted by the opulent, for the sole purposes, either of accumulating riches, or of extending the pomp of pride and power.

I am aware that, in treating the character of my Author thus freely, I shall appear as a very extraordinary Editor, the practice of whom has generally been, to prefer flattery to truth, and partiality to justice. But it may be worth considering, whether my method or the common one is the less injurious to the character of an Author; and whether the reader may not be more inclined to overlook or pardon those errors, which he is previously instructed to expect, than he would be, if every page contradicted the favourable impressions, which the Editor had been industriously labouring to fix on his mind.

But

But it is now time to answer a very natural question, how could I, with such sentiments of the Diary, venture to publish it, consistent with the clause in the will?

To what I have said before, that the Diary was written by Lord Melcombe, I shall add, that every part of it was carefully copied from rough drafts, and that scarcely a blot or correction is to be seen throughout the whole. The month also, and each day of the week, is accurately inscribed on the margin, with his own pen, in printing characters.

From these circumstances I conclude, that Lord Melcombe wrote for the public, and that he intended his Diary should, in a future season, be produced to light: it is also manifest, that his Lordship meant it as an apology for his political conduct, and that he could not write it merely for amusement, or solely for his own retrospection, or for the private perusal only of his heirs.

The

The late Mr. Wyndham, through whose hands the MS. came to me, was of this opinion.

It seems therefore that, in publishing this Diary, I am certainly fulfilling Lord Melcombe's design, and doing what he anticipated some one or other should do; it is to be supposed that, in his opinion, there is nothing dishonourable in the Diary, and to his judgment I am in duty bound to sacrifice my own: the prejudices, perhaps, of education have instilled in my mind ideas of honour, very different from those of his Lordship, which —

————— *putavi*

Stultus ego huic nostræ similes——

But, notwithstanding, if I thought that any part of the Diary would tend to make one worthy character unhappy, or cause the smallest injury to the common good, I should, without hesitation, suppress it: nay, I would instantly commit it to the flames, lest it might hereafter be productive of those consequences.

If,

If, on the contrary, by unveiling the mysterious intrigues of a court, and by exposing the latent causes of opposition, the Diary teaches us, that both one and the other may act from the same interested and corrupt principle; it may then make us cautiously diffident of the motives of either, and the country gentlemen, in particular, may learn from it, that they have as much to dread from those, who are in pursuit of power, as from those in actual possession of it; from those, who are, hopefully, working in the cold climate of disappointment, as from those, who are luxuriously basking in the sunshine of enjoyment.

The Diary may even animate those gentlemen to the love of true patriotism, and, probably, instruct them to be more attentive to the *measures* of Administration, than to the *parties* which form it; and may check and controul that restless aversion to all government, so prevalent amongst them, and against which, the best Minister is no more secure than the worst.

For

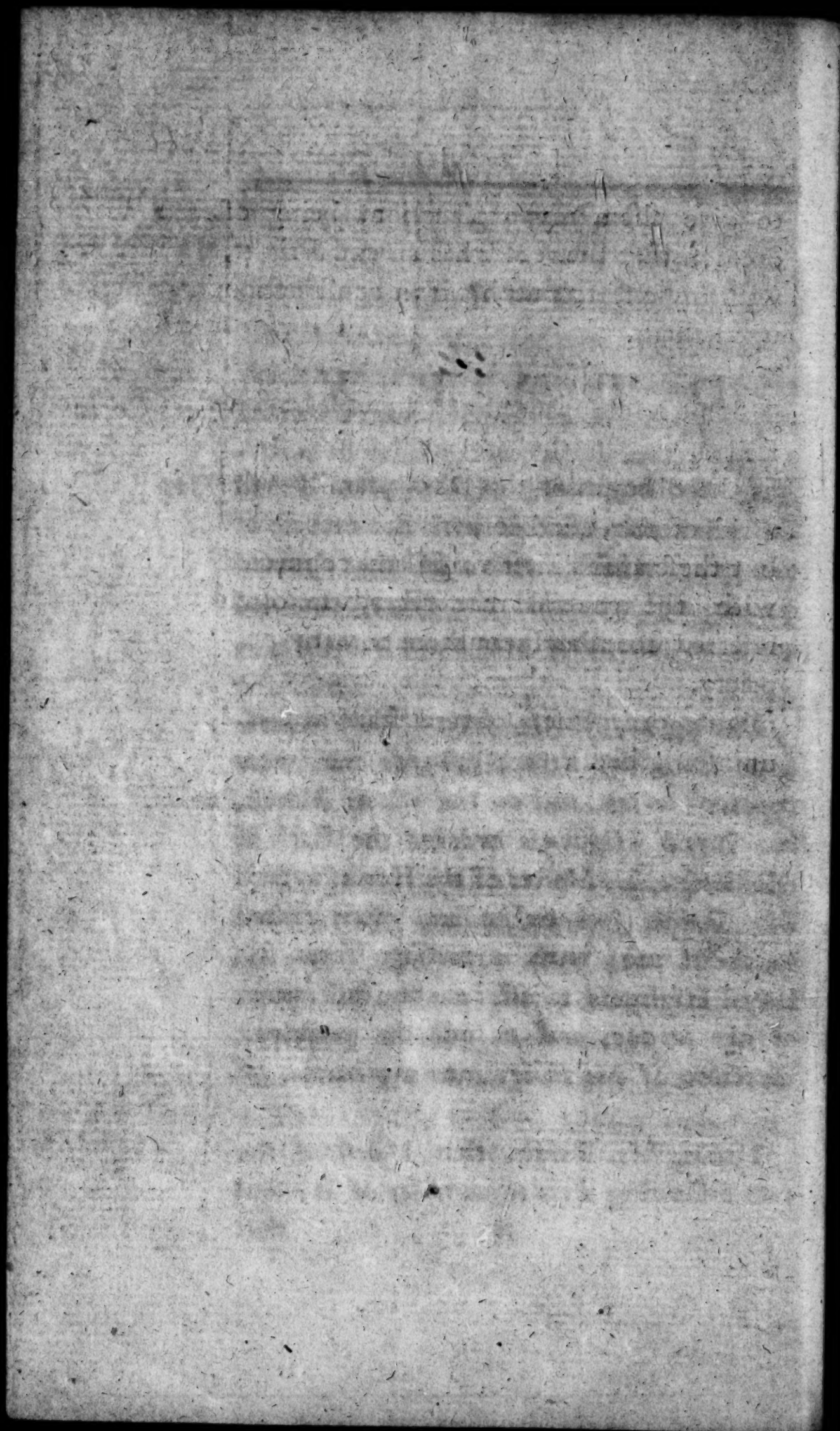
For have we not sometimes seen? when, after a long and laborious struggle, they have at length placed their favourite pilot at the helm; that, before they have suffered him to hold the rudder for one voyage, they have been as violent in their efforts of removing him, as they had been in raising him to it?

I think it necessary to observe, that I have not published the Diary quite entire, as it would be no entertainment to the reader to be informed, who daily dined with his Lordship, or whom he met at the tables of other people.

Such and some other trivial particulars I have omitted; but I have been careful not to alter any part of the original writing, for, though some obscurities darken a few passages (which, indeed, might naturally be expected from his Lordship's circumstantial manner of reciting long conversations) yet, I have not presumed
to

to give them my explanation, being of opinion that the reader has an equal right, with myself, to put his own construction upon them.

Some trifling anecdotes, however, may still appear in the present volume, such as the disputes of the Dorset family; the Bridgewater, and other elections, &c. but these are so interwoven and connected with the general matter, and so often referred to, that I could not, with propriety, reject them, lest the whole might, otherwise, seem embarrassed and unintelligible.



T H E
D I A R Y.

IN the beginning of this year, I was 1749.
grievously afflicted with the first fit of
the gout, which, with a fall that strained
one leg and wounded the other, confined
me to my chamber near three months.

During my illness, several kind expres-
sions from the Prince towards me, were
reported to me, and on the 8th of March, Mar. 8.
his Royal Highness ordered the Earl of
Middlesex, his Master of the Horse, to send
Mr. Ralph (whom he had often talked
to about me) with a message from his
Royal Highness, to offer me the full return
of his favour, and to put the principal
direction of his affairs into my hands.

I told Mr. Ralph, that I desired the
two following days to consider of it; and

B

that

1749. that he should have my answer at twelve
Mar. 8. o'clock, on Saturday the 11th instant.

11. This day in the morning I wrote to Mr. Pelham, desiring him, as I was not able to go out, to wait upon the King, and in my name humbly to resign, into his Majesty's hands, my office of Treasurer of the Navy.

The same day I gave Mr. Ralph my answer in writing to the Prince's gracious message, to be delivered to the Earl of Middlesex, taking his honour, that he would lay it before his Royal Highness, which Mr. Ralph performed, as did also his Lordship.

The same morning, I received a very civil letter from Mr. Pelham, testifying his concern and surprize at my resolution, and desiring that he might see me, before he delivered my message to the King, and acquainting me, that he would come to me on Monday the 13th in the morning, before

fore he went to court, being then just going into the country. 1749.
Mar. 11.

This day early in the morning, Mr. Pelham made me a long visit with much civility, he seemed to wish much that this affair might go no farther. I told him that I saw the country in so dangerous a condition, and found myself so incapable to contribute to its relief and so unwelcome to attempt it; that I thought it misbecame me any longer to receive great emoluments from a country, whose service I could not, and if I could, I should not be suffered to promote: so I begged him to execute my commission to the King, and then we parted. 13.

He came to me again, about eleven o'clock, to let me know that the King accepted my resignation very graciously, but expected that I would continue to act, till he could fix upon a proper successor. I did so, and was continued in the office till the 3d of May.

1749. The Prince was extremely kind to me,
 July 16. and often admitted me to the honour of
 supping with him and the Princess. But
 on Saturday the 16th of July, going to
 Carleton House, to make my compliments
 before I went to Eastbury, he ordered
 me to sup with him, and invited me to
 spend the day with him, at Kew, on the
 following Tuesday, being the 18th, want-
 ing, as he was pleased to say, to talk to
 me about business.

18. This day I arrived at Kew about eleven
 o'clock. The Prince received me most
 kindly, and told me he desired me to come
 into his service upon any terms, and by
 any title I pleased: that he meant to put
 the principal direction of his affairs into
 my hands: and what he could not do for
 me in his present situation, must be made
 up to me in futurity. All this in a man-
 ner, so noble and frank, and with expres-
 sions so full of affection and regard, that I
 ought not to remember them, but as
 a debt, and to perpetuate my gratitude.
 This passed before dinner.

After

After dinner, he took me into a private 1749.
 room, and of himself began to say, that July 18.
 he thought I might as well be called Trea-
 surer of the Chambers, as any other name :
 that the Earl of Scarborough, his Trea-
 surer, might take it ill, if I stood upon the
 establishment with higher appointments
 than he did : that his Royal Highness's
 destination was, that I should have 2000*l.*
per annum. That he thought it best to
 put me upon the establishment at the
 highest salary, only, and that he would pay
 me the rest himself. I humbly desired,
 that I might stand upon the establishment
 without any salary, and that I would take
 what he now designed for me, when he
 should be King, but nothing before. He
 said, that it became me, to make him that
 offer, but it did not become him to accept
 it, consistent with his reputation, and
 therefore, it must be in present. He then
 immediately added, that we must settle
 what was to happen in reversion, and said,
 that he thought a Peerage with the
 management of the House of Lords, and
 the seals of Secretary of State, for the

1749. Southern Province, would be a proper
 July 18. station for me, if I approved of it. Perceiving me to be under much confusion at this unexpected offer, and at a loss how to express myself; he stopped me, and then said, I now promise you on the word and honour of a Prince, that, as soon as I come to the Crown, I will give you a Peerage and the Seals of the Southern Province. Upon my endeavouring to thank him, he repeated the same words, and added (putting back his chair) and I give you leave to kiss my hand upon it, now, by way of acceptance, which I did accordingly.

He then continued to say, that he would provide for my friends, whom he knew I valued more than myself: that he promised Mr. Furnese, the Treasury: Sir Francis Dashwood, the Treasury of the Navy, or Cofferier: Mr. Henley, Solicitor General, and gave me leave to tell them so, adding, that he would confirm it to them himself. Lord Talbot I was to settle with, when I saw him in Dorsetshire. We agreed, that

that he should send for me to Cliefden, 1749.
when he was settled there, where the war- July 18.
rant should be ordered, &c. &c.

Upon the conversation before dinner, I
had taken the opportunity to beg the
Princess's protection, who answered me
in the most obliging manner.

I saw Mr. Furnese and Mr. Ralph at 19.
Hammer Smith, to whom I related all
that had passed, and promised Mr. Ralph,
that he should be my Secretary, if I lived
to have the Seals.

Went to Eastbury. 20.

Lord Talbot came over to me at East- 23.
bury. I acquainted him with this whole
transaction; he promised to support me
to the utmost, and to do the Prince all
possible service: but would accept no re-
version.

Sir Francis Dashwood and his Lady 31.
came to Eastbury. I informed him also

1749. of all that had passed. He received, with
 July 31. much pleasure, both what related to him-
 self and to me.

Aug. 9. Mr. Bance came to Eastbury, whom
 also I acquainted with all that had passed
 between the Prince and me, and offered
 him my endeavour to procure for him the
 reversion of the Remittances, or of the
 Board of Trade, if he had a mind to leave
 the city. He received my narrative with
 much pleasure, and my offers with great
 kindness and affection ; protesting that he
 had no wish, but to remain always my
 faithful friend and servant, and desired,
 nor would have, nothing. But upon my
 pressing him, he said, that if it must be
 so, he should chuse the Remittances, and
 to have the secret and government of the
 Bank, as what he thought, would render
 him most useful to his friends; to which
 I agreed, and promised to undertake the
 affair with the Prince.

Sept. 7. I received the Prince's commands, by
 the

the Earl of Egmont, to attend him at 1749.
Cliefden, Sept. 7.

Lord Shaftesbury came this morning: 9.
I opened part of the Prince's scheme to
him: he seemed pleased and willing to
assist; and thought he could answer for
Lord Foley, and promised to try him.

Returned to Gunnersbury. 11.

Saw Mr. Ralph, and talked with him 12, 13.
about Lord Egmont's acquainting Cary
with the whole transaction between him
and me.

Went from Gunnersbury to Cliefden. 14.
Well received by all the family. There
were besides, the Earl of Bute and Lord
Chief Justice Willes.

Dined with their Royal Highnesses at 15.
Park Place. Lord Chief Justice went
from thence to Henley.

Orders to Mr. Drax, by Lord Egmont, 16.
to make out my warrant. Received an
account

1749. account that Lord Cobham died on Wednesday the 13th.

17. The Prince and Lord Egmont went to Town from Cliefden. The Princess to Kew. They returned thither about nine. I met them at ten. Lord Bathurst came to Cliefden in the morning, and from thence to Kew.

21. Sir William Stanhope came to Cliefden.

23. At Ashley. Sent an ode to the Princess, with a letter, by her command.

24. Received an answer from the Princess.

29. Heard the news of the death of Sir Watkin Williams, by a fall from his horse.

Oct. 1. Kissed the Prince's and Princess's hands, as Treasurer of the Chambers. Supped with their Royal Highnesses and Madame de Mirepoix, the French Ambassadors.

The

The Prince pretty eager about opposi- 1749.
tion. Oct. 1.

Kissed the King's hand at Kenfing- 2.
ton. Was civilly received. Wrote to
Lady Middlesex about what passed last
night. Sent a servant to the Grange with
a letter to Mr. Henley, and wrote to Mr.
Waller.

Set out from London. Met an answer 3.
from Mr. Henley; not so full as I expect-
ed. Lay at Sutton, and arrived at East-
bury the following day.

Mr. Drax came to Eastbury; he says, 6.
Lady Middlesex is cunning and silly, and
warns me against her.

Went to Lord Shaftesbury's, and left him 7.
very well disposed; found General Chol-
mondley there—at my return found Mr.
Henley, shewed him Lord Egmont's let-
ter, and my answer, and the heads which
I designed from the Prince. He seemed
to

1749. to approve, and promised to promote every
Oct. 7. thing according to my system.

8. Mr. Henley went away.

12. Arrived at Hammersmith.

13. Sent a memorial with a letter to the Prince—waited on their Royal Highnesses. They lay at Kew, and ordered me to attend them the next day.

14. Came to Kew at two. Walked with the Princess alone till four. Dined and supped there. Lords Inchiquin and Bute, Ladies Middlesex and Howe, Mr. Breton and I.

15. At Leicester House. The Grenvilles presented for the title of Temple. Supped at Carleton House—Their Royal Highnesses, Ladies Middlesex, Howe, Madame de Mirepoix; Lords Bute and North.

16. Went to Cliefden with their Royal Highnesses. Lords Inchiquin and Bathurst met

met us. The Princess talked to me about 1749.
Lord North for a governor to Prince Oa. 16.
George, which I approved of.

We all went to Ouborn Fair ; Prince 20.
George in our coach.

The Princess talked much to me about 22.
the Earl of Granville.

We left Cliefden—dined and supped at 28.
Kew, and left the children there. We
came to town about one.

King's birth-day kept. I was at St. 30.
James's. Then at Carleton House ; went
to dine with Sir Samuel Pennant, Lord
Mayor, by the Prince's command. No-
body at the feast between the Lord Chan-
cellor and me.

Dined and supped at Kew. The Prince Nov. 4.
read to me an answer to my memorial
written with his own hand. The differ-
ence in opinion between us is not con-
siderable.

1749. fiderable. The piece is astonishingly well
Nov. 4. drawn.

12. I dined at Carleton House. The company, only the Prince, the Earl of Egmont and Dr. Lee. Our business, the immediate steps to be taken upon the demise of the King, more particularly with relation to the Civil List. His Royal Highness said, he had had three methods proposed to him: the first was to let the present Ministers settle it, and then part with them and the Parliament. The second was, to dismiss four or five of the principals, but to vote the civil list before the Parliament was dissolved. The third, (which he was pleased to say, he thought was my opinion) was to dismiss the Parliament immediately, to turn all those out whom he did not design to continue, and to throw himself upon the country, for a new Parliament, and a provision for himself and family, which he desired should be only a clear annuity of 800,000/. giving back the duties to the Public, with whatever surplus might attend it. The first

first proposition his Royal Highness put 1749.
 out of the question : the second and third, Oa. 12.
 he desired that he might be fully satisfied
 upon from a full consideration; because
 what was there determined, he would un-
 alterably stand by, when communicated,
 and agreed to by the Earl of Carlisle, Lord
 Baltimore, and Lord Chief Justice Willes.
 It was discussed, and we were all, at last,
 of opinion, that the third proposition was
 the greatest, most popular and the best.
 His Royal Highness came heartily into it,
 gave us his hand, and made us take hands
 with each other to stand by, and support
 it. I undertook to find 2 or 300,000*l.* to
 go on with, till a new Parliament could
 grant the civil list.

I kissed the Duke's hand. Saw the 13.
 Earl of Carlisle; he was for the second
 proposition, and for keeping the Prince's
 destination of employments secret, because
 he was unwilling the Pelhams should know
 they were desperate with him: he did
 not see how the House of Lords could be
 carried on without the Earl of Granville.
 Sir

1749. Sir Paul Methuen was for the third pro-
 Oa. 13. position.

14. Lord Middlesex and Mr. Ralph came in the evening—much talk about bringing the Prince's affairs to some regulation.

15. Dined at Carleton House—The Prince, Earls of Carlisle and Egmont, Lord Chief Justice Willes, Lord Baltimore, Sir John Rushout, Messrs. Gibbon, Lee, Henley, Nugent, Sir Thomas Bootle and I. Agreed not to oppose the Address, unless there should be something very strong in it.

16. The session of Parliament opened with a very modest Speech. The Address, moved by Mr. Charles Townshend, and seconded by Sir Danyers Osborne, I thought a very unexceptionable one, and I did not oppose it. Sir John Hynde Cotton did, upon the Peace not being compleat, as is there said. The Earl of Egmont then made a violent and very injudicious speech against the Address, throwing out every thing he could think, or had heard of

of against the Ministry. Lord Baltimore 1749.
said but little on the same side, and so the Nov. 16.
matter dropt, and the Address was voted.
I went to the Prince before I dined, to
give him an account of what had passed.
He did not seem to make much account
of it, one way or another.

Lady Mary Coke appeared at the King's 17.
Bench, and obtained leave for lawyers,
all her relations, and the Earl of Pem-
broke to come to her. Lord Middlesex
and Mr. Furnese came to me in the even-
ing. Much serious conversation about
the behaviour, in and out of Parliament,
of the Princes family, and of our situation
in it. Agreed that it must be altered, or
that I could be of no use there, and con-
sequently could not stay. Earl of Mid-
dlesex undertook to talk to the Prince a-
bout it. I was presented to the Princess
Amelia and kissed her hand.

The Princess's birth-day: but not kept 19.
till Wednesday, because Queen Caroline
died on the 20th. The Prince ordered

1749. me to signify, that he would not meddle
Nov. 19. with the Westminster election.

20. Mr. Bodens informed me that Mr. Douglas, at Lord Robert Bertie's, said, that I solicited to come into the Prince's family, agreeing not to be at the head; Dr. Lee was at the head.

22. The Princess's birth-day was kept. Dined with me the following publick Ministers; Marquis de Mirepoix, Comte de Haslang, Mons. le General Comte de Lucchesi, Mons. le General Wall, Mons. le Comte de Fleming, Mons. le Comte de Perrou, Mons. l'Abbé de Grossa-testa. Mess. les Chevaliers de Levy, de Laurency, de Tessier. Mons. d'Andrada, Mons. d'Abriau, Mons. le Comte d'Einsiddell, Mons. le Baron Kraygill, Mons. de Fioren, Lord Tyrawley and Mr. Breton. I went to Lord Middlesex: (who had been with me in the morning to tell me that the Prince had sent for him on Sunday, that his Royal Highness seemed much heated, having heard from Lord Baltimore, that
I was

I was in a great passion at what passed in 1749. Parliament last Thursday, and declared Nov. 22. that I would have voted against them, if they had divided upon the Address.— Asked if such behaviour was not intolerable. Lord Middlesex assured him, that I talked it over to him, in the House, with great calmness and without the least passion; that Lord Baltimore joined us for a little time, and seemed to be of our opinion; that he, Lord Middlesex, as well as I, thought that the Address should have gone without opposition, and that Lord Egmont's speech was very injudicious, &c. but the Prince seemed of a contrary opinion, and the conversation ended (by directing Lord Middlesex to quiet me.) I went, as I said before, to Lord Middlesex in the evening, and we had much talk. Both Lord and Lady Middlesex were of opinion, that a party was made against me in the family, and that it was best to come to an explanation with the Prince. I supped with their Royal Highnesses at Carleton House. Lords Bute and Inchiquin, Ladies Middlesex and Howe.

1749. Was to wait on the Prince, who ap-
 Nov. 23. pointed me Friday at twelve o'clock.

Went to council. The King present.
 Ten thousand Seamen voted. Earls of
 Hallifax and Broke sworn Lord Lieute-
 nants of Northamptonshire and Warwick-
 shire.

24. Earl of Middlesex and Mr. Ralph were
 with me, to acquaint me that the printer
 and publisher of the Remembrancer was
 taken up for his paper of last Saturday
 the 18th instant, but that the messenger
 used them with uncommon civility, touch-
 ed nothing of their papers, presses, or ef-
 fects, and took their words for their sur-
 rendering themselves the next morning.
 My Lord had been with the Prince, who
 agreed to indemnify them as to the ex-
 pence, but was very averse, that any
 thing should be done to make him at
 all appear in it, which made them very
 uneasy.

At half past twelve I went to Carleton
 House,

House, and in a quarter of an hour was ^{1749.} called in. Sir Thomas Bootle was with ^{Nov. 24.} the Prince. His Royal Highness took me into a window, told me that he had sent Middlesex to me, about the seizing the Printer, &c. What was to be done? and then without giving me time to answer, he ran out into reasons why nobody that belonged to him must appear. I gently let him see that I thought otherwise, and insinuated, whether, if Mr. Ralph should be taken up, it would not be proper that Lord Middlesex and I should bail him: he said, by no means, and therefore Ralph should be spoken to, that he might keep out of the way, &c. At last, he ordered that he should go to my house at Hammersmith, with which I agreed, thinking *that* the strongest mark of his protection that we could desire. After much talk about this and that, and some idle accounts about the poll at Covent Garden, he made me sit by him, and ran into a long discourse about the army, and then about the reduction of interest, and so let himself into a discourse about the necessity

1749. of saying something upon those things in
 Nov. 24, Parliament, to feel pulse, and keep the
 party together, &c. all which was designed
 as an apology (instead of finding fault) to
 me, for what had passed the beginning of
 the session—I took it up, upon his men-
 tioning something about talk and throwing
 things out, to expose, &c. and said that I
 supposed talk might be right, but people
 should consider what talk, and if they
 had any thing to say. That perpetually
 throwing out things, which one neither
 understood nor could prove, was, I thought,
 and always should think, exposing one's
 self, and not the persons aimed at—That
 'twas for his service, to put little things
 into his power, to be verified beyond
 contradiction; that he might certainly
 know what dependance was to be had upon
 those they came from, when they inform-
 ed him of greater matters. Therefore, I
 would furnish him with one instance;
 he had heard I was in a great passion about
 the Earl of Egmont's behaviour upon the
 Address: luckily for me, I had never
 spoken to any body about it, but to two
 persons,

persons, favourite servants of his Royal Highness, and particular friends of mine, Lords Middlesex; and Baltimore, who joined us as we were talking of it very calmly; he seemed to be of our opinion, and said he had told Cotton we should not divide with them: I knew that Lord Middlesex had told him how it passed, and if he would give me leave to bring Lord Baltimore to him, he would inform his Royal Highness that there was not the least heat among any of us all. (I knew Baltimore was the author of this dirty piece of cunning.) That by this, he might see, if he pleased, what credit was to be given for the future to those, who brought him this piece of intelligence. He thanked me, and was very gracious, and talked it off as well as he could, but in the multiplicity of discourse, owned to me that Baltimore had told him, but meant no harm, &c. I replied, I had never seen business done in a meeting of a dozen, like that, on the 15th day, before the session: that those meetings were always declaratory, tho' in the shape of deliberation. That

1749.

Nov. 24.

1947. the first concoction was always between
 Nov. 24. the Prince and three or four persons at
 most: that I hoped to have laid my poor
 opinions before him in that manner, with
 two or three only; that I hoped to have
 found a friend there, especially Lord Mid-
 dlesex, whom I thought, upon all ac-
 counts, ought to be at the first digestion:
 that then we should properly lay our
 thoughts jointly before his Royal High-
 ness, or, if we differed, could reason it
 out with one another, and he might judge
 which side to adhere to. But to combat
 the opinions he adopted, separately with
 him, was impossible: we could not, we
 ought not to dispute with him, as we
 did with each other,

He was a good deal staggered at what
 I said about Lord Middlesex, and said, he
 ought, no doubt, to be of the great
 meeting: I said, of both sure, and added
 something much in his favour. I then
 told him, that I found very little disposi-
 tion to friendship and cordiality with me,
 in those whom he seemed principally to
 confide

confide in, &c. He said, I must not won- 1749.
 der there was a little shyness at first, there Nov. 24.
 was so many stories, &c. &c. I replied,
 that I hoped he did not think, I men-
 tioned it by way of complaint, for if it were
 not with relation to his service, I should
 never think of desiring the favour and
 countenance of any one or of all of those
 gentlemen, as any sort of addition to me.
 That, as he thought it for his service, I
 already had done, tho' fruitlessly, and would
 continue to do every thing, and go all the
 way to obtain their good will: that I beg-
 ged he would observe, that in consequence
 of his service and commands, I would
 chearfully do this, but, separate from his
 service and commands, it never could have
 entered into my imagination to have made
 court to those gentlemen, because I never
 could think, nor did I believe, any body
 else would, that those gentlemen any
 where, or at any time, could do me any
 honour by admitting me among them. He
 then said, that, to be sure, I was in a
 situation and upon a footing that I ought
 not to make court to any man in England;
 nobody

1749. nobody could expect it from me. Having
 Nov. 24. extorted this confession, as a mark to remember this part of the conversation by, I left it there.

This is a short recapitulation of a conversation of full two hours: it contains almost every word I said. His Royal Highness talked all the rest of the time.

Lord Middlesex came to me after dinner, to whom I communicated the whole; he was much pleased at it, and thinks that all will go well in time. I think otherwise, and that there is no prospect of doing any good.

The printer and publisher was set free without bail; only giving their words to appear, if sent for by a Secretary of State. I sent the Prince notice of it.

27. I went to town and polled for Sir George Vandeput; met with a great croud but
 much

much civility. Returned to Hammer- 1749.
smith before five. Nov. 27.

Proposition in Parliament to reduce all 28.
the four *per cents.* to three and half *per*
cent. for seven years certain, and then to
three *per cent.* redeemable as before; con-
tinuing them for one year (which some of
them were entitled to for notice) at four
per cent. A debate, and different propo-
sitions, to me unintelligible, (I am sure
injudicious) by the Earl of Egmont and
others.

Mr. Cooke came to know of me what Dec. 1.
assistance from the Prince might be relied
upon, toward carrying the Westminster
election to a scrutiny. I promised to lay
the affair before his Royal Highness.

I introduced Mr. Cooke to the Prince, 2,
who assured him the election should be
supported.

Went to Court. 3,

Land

1749. Land tax at three shillings in the pound
Dec. 4. voted in the Committee—much bab-
bling.

5. Dr. Sharpe brought me a map and a
written account of the importance of No-
va Scotia. Lord Middlesex, Messrs. Ralph,
Furnese, and the Doctor came in the even-
ing about bringing a question into Parlia-
ment, to defeat any claim, which (as is
reported) the French have made to it.—
Nothing determined.—Supped at Carleton
House, Ladies Middlesex and Howe, Lords
Inchiquin and Bute, and I.

8. Received a letter from Mr. Edward
Walpole about the Prince's consent to his
purchasing a crown lease in Lancashire,
which I laid before his Royal Highness,
and received his commands. Westminster
poll closed. Scrutiny granted, and to be-
gin the 26th instant.

9. I went to Mr. Walpole, and told him
from the Prince, that his Royal Highness
had great good will for him personally ; no
objection

objection to his conduct, thought him a 1749.
 good servant of the King's, and doubted Dec. 9.
 not, but that he would serve him as well
 when he should be King. That as to the
 thing, his Royal Highness disliked the
 precedent; and, besides that, he had mea-
 sures to keep, and might subject himself to
 the suspicion of having underhand dealings
 with the Court, by too easy compliances
 with requests of this nature, which was
 nothing less than giving away, by way of
 act of Parliament, so much of his inhe-
 ritage. That therefore he desired a little
 time, and Mr. Walpole should have his
 final answer before the term for bringing
 in private bills expired. Mr. Walpole
 confessed the fact to be as the Prince had
 stated it, and assured me, that he had no
 thoughts of attempting it, if his Royal
 Highness refused his consent: that Mr.
 Pelham was against it on that account,
 but, importuned by him, declared that he
 could not refuse his father's son, but ne-
 ver would be for another, of the same sort,
 and should move the King even in this,
 with much reluctance. This Mr. Wal-
 pole

1749. pole desired I would acquaint the Prince
Dec. 9. with.

13. Went to Leicester House, delivered Mr. Walpole's answer to the Prince, who seemed in a disposition to grant his consent in proper time.

18. Mr. Cary dined with us, Messrs. Furness and Ralph and Lord Talbot came in the afternoon. Much talk about the report carried to the Prince, that Cary saw the Duke privately; supposed to come from Ranby the Chirurgeon. Agreed that it must be brought to a full eclaircissement.

24. At Leicester House, heard that the Earl of Crawford died that morning.

26. Went to Kew. Their Royal Highnesses. Ladies Middlesex and Howe. Lords Bute, Inchiquin and Bathurst. Messrs. Masham, Breton, and I. Lady Middlesex complained of the Prince.

At Kew. Mr. Bludworth came. Lady 1749.
Middlesex and I staid together, after the Dec. 28.
company, till half past two, upon the
same subject. 1

Lady Middlesex conversed with me 29.
an hour upon the same subject, after the
company went to bed.

Received the Prince's commands to ac- 1750.
quaint Mr. Walpole, that he consented to Jan. 3.
his bill about Garstang in Lancashire,
which I communicated by letter to Mr.
Walpole.

The Earl of Pembroke died this day 9.
suddenly.

Went to Leicester House, to see Jane 11.
Grey acted by the Prince's children.

Mr. Walpole's petition read, and a bill 15.
ordered to be brought in.

At the House. In the committee on 16.
the mutiny bill. I opposed the filling up
the

1750. the clause that punishes mutiny and de-
Jan. 16. sertion with the word, Death—but was
not supported.

19. Debate in the committee upon the mu-
tiny bill. Oath of secrecy subjected to the
requisition of the Courts of Justice.

20. The Prince's birth-day. The same
ministers and foreigners dined with me,
as on the Princess's birth-day.

21. Supped at Lord Middlesex's, where I
met the Prince and Princess, Lady Tor-
rington, Earl of Inchiquin, Lord Bathurst,
Mr. Breton, Lady Shannon, Miss Rich,
and Mr. Masham.

23. Debate upon the revision of sentences
by a court martial : carried that they be
sent back by the Commander in Chief—
once only.

29. Went to the House. Debate upon a
Turnpike Bill espoused by the Duke of
Bedford. Fullest house and greatest divi-
sion

fion of any day of the session : after which 1749.
the House thinned. Jan. 29.

Lord Middlesex, by the Prince's or- Feb. 4.
der, shewed me a motion to be made the
next day, for an account of the state of the
port of Dunkirk, and the papers that had
passed on that subject. It was agreed, that
I should wait on the Prince the next
day.

I waited upon his Royal Highness and 5.
told him that I was come to thank him for
communicating the motion to me, which
was more than any of my fellow servants
had condescended to do, since I came into
his service. He made me a very embar-
rassed and perplexed answer. I then pro-
ceeded to say, that I had not been idle,
but had been looking into several things,
in order to form something proper to be
laid before Parliament. That I had, long,
had this particular point of Dunkirk un-
der consideration : was determined to be
at the expence to know, and to procure
evidence of the present state of it, but my

D

ac-

1749. acquaintance lay so much out of the mer-
 Feb. 5. cantile way, that I was at a loss how to go
 about it; that I had pitched upon Mr.
 Sheriff Jansen, being a trader himself, and
 much conversant in trade, as a proper per-
 son to inform and assist me: that the great
 fit of sickness he fell into had, till now,
 disabled him from going out, and that
 yesterday was the first time I could get
 him to dinner. That I supposed, that,
 tho' I was so unfortunate as not to be rea-
 dy, his Royal Highness was well inform-
 ed of all things necessary to make out the
 charge, &c. He said, no; but the throw-
 ing it out, would make the Ministry feel
 they had *la corde au col*, and it was an op-
 portunity to abuse them, &c. I said that
 my idea had been, to bring something of
 national weight, which I could fix by un-
 deniable evidence upon them, and leave it
 there. That if I could have brought this af-
 fair up to that point, then I had designed to
 lay it before his Royal Highness, with this
 only remark, how far he thought proper
 to venture the consequences with France,
 in the present condition of this country.
 He

He said, the Tories wanted something to be done, and if he did not do something, they immediately thought he was negotiating. I told him also, that I had been, for some time, getting such lights as I could into the affair of Nova Scotia, that I designed to lay it before him, when I had brought it to be worthy of his consideration ; but it was my misfortune to think, that it was necessary to be armed with full proofs and conviction of every sort of the charge, before we brought it into the House. Upon that foot I submitted, that, in case upon this question of Dunkirk, it should come out, that the port was left just in the same condition it remained, under the treaty of Utrecht, without any innovation since the war, (the Ministry not having already enforced a stricter execution of that treaty, than ever had been enforced) it would not, I feared, make a very strong point against them. He was pleased to say, No, to be sure, so long an acquiescence would greatly diminish the objection. Upon these words I left him, and went directly to the

1749.

Feb. 5.

1749. Feb. 5. House. In the debate, I argued against the inexpediency and dangers, (which were the objections, set up by the Court, to granting these papers) that there could be *none*, because if it appeared that there had been no innovations since the war, and that the post was in the state it had remained under the treaty of Utrecht—though I did not give it up, but still did insist we had a right to a fuller execution of that treaty confirmed by this, and therefore I did not give it up. Yet, if that appeared to be the case, no danger or inconveniency could arise from the motion, because I was sure that I, for one, would not, and I believed that no gentleman, upon that account, would move any thing, that might occasion a rupture with France.

At the end of the debate, Lord Egmont, who made the motion, recapitulated what had been said against it. He began, by going out of his way, to say, that he must first declare, that he was sorry to differ with me, but did not agree, that it would
be

be sufficient to excuse the Ministry; if 1749.
 it should appear, as I had stated it, that Feb. 5.
 things remained at Dunkirk, as they were
 left before the war, &c. &c. I was
 much surpris'd at this, considering the ex-
 pressions of his Royal Highness a few
 hours before. We were beat by a very
 great majority. This night was published
 the vilest and most rancorous pamphlet
 against me, that, I believe, any age or
 country can shew; the author of it taking,
 by implication, the character of being in
 the Prince's service.

Went to Lord Middlesex with the 6.
 words (as near as I could recollect) writ-
 ten down, which I had used in the debate,
 and which he had heard. He agreed to
 them: I then desired him to lay them
 before the Prince (who was at Kew and
 was to come to see Lady Middlesex on her
 miscarriage) and in my name to complain,
 both of the pamphlet, and of the behaviour
 I met with—which he undertook. Mr.
 Ralph and Dr. Sharp came after dinner,
 much conversation about the pamphlet,
 D 3 which

1749. which Lord Middlesex told me in the
 Feb. 6. morning, the Prince had told Lady Middlesex (before he went to Kew) was sent him in a letter on Friday night: that he was much incensed at it; that he had immediately sent to Mr. Nugent, examined him upon it, and he had absolutely denied it with detestation and abhorrence: that he had questioned the Earl of Egmont upon it, who had done the same. Mr. Furnese came, who had had a conversation with Lord Baltimore of his (Lord Baltimore's) own seeking when in wine, and renewed when sober; in which that Lord declared, that there was a combination of the whole family against me; that they were, as he said, in a round Robin: that I endeavoured to govern and supplant them, that they talked of me with the utmost inveteracy: that *he* was my friend, but, however, he would keep his connections, &c. We sent Dr. Sharp home, to stay till the Prince went away: who returned and brought us that very account, *which by mistake* I have set down before, as given to me by Lord Middlesex in the morning;

morning; who then informed me that the Prince had had the pamphlet sent him in a letter, the Friday before and was much incensed at it. Lord Middlesex agreed, I should see the Prince as soon as might be, after I had seen him in the morning. The Prince, as well as we, suspected that the pamphlet might come from the Court, in order to foment and increase divisions.

1749.

Feb. 6.

Went to Leicester House, after Lord Middlesex had been with me, who confirmed last night's account, with the addition that Lord Egmont offered his endeavours to find out the Author, &c. &c. that the Prince was sorry for what had happened in the House, but as Lord Egmont had differed from me with civility, he did not seem to lay much stress upon it. It being late and publick day, I sent in a note to the Prince, to know when he would honour me with an hour's conversation—he appointed me the next day, at seven o'clock, at Carleton House. Mr. Herbert presented as Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire.

7.

1749. Saw Mr Ralph, and Mr. Furnese, asked
 Feb. 8. the latter, if in charging the combination
 of the family against me, I might put it
 in proof, from the conversation between
 him and Lord Baltimore, but I could not
 persuade him to assent to it. I sent Mr.
 Ralph to Lord Middlesex, to know if I
 might take notice to the Prince, of a cir-
 cumstance which he told me yesterday
 morning, and *which I have omitted*, which
 was, that the Prince had dropped, that
 Lord Baltimore had had a conversation
 with Mr. Furnese, who was very warm.
 He sent me word, that he thought it
 would be improper. At six o'clock the
 Prince sent me word, that he was just re-
 turned from Kew, and found that the
 Princess had appointed Comte Flemming
 and his Lady to be at Carleton House at
 seven, and therefore feared he should not
 have time to dine and see me; but desired
 I would come the next day at seven.

N.B. Just upon one o'clock this day,
 two very great and very distinct shocks of
 an

an earthquake were felt in Pall Mall, at 1749.
the distance of some seconds. Feb. 8.

Went to the house: Mr. Edward Wal- 9.
pole's Bill passed without opposition. Af-
ter dinner went to Carleton House; just as
I came thither, I was followed in by Dr.
Lee, who brought old Coram with pro-
positions for a vagabond hospital. I was
told that the Prince had asked for me se-
veral times: I was immediately called in:
I told the Prince, that Dr. Lee was in the
house, and that I did not wish to make
him wait: he pretended, that he had for-
got he had been long appointed, to bring
Coram on that day, but that he would go
out to him, and that they were to go up to
the Princess. I saw that his Royal High-
ness had sent for him on purpose, and
therefore said, that I had nothing to say to
him, but what I should be glad that Dr.
Lee should hear. He went out to them,
and after a short stay sent them up. He
returned and began to talk about the
earthquake, which conversation I continued
a little, when I asked, if the Doctor was
to

1749. to come down—he said, yes. When the
 Feb. 9. Doctor came, I suffered the discourse to
 continue general, to see if he meant only, to
 give the Doctor the opportunity of making
 a civil visit. But, at last, his Royal High-
 ness applying to me, said, he thought I
 had something to say to him: this, by the
 Doctor's not moving, made it plain; and
 therefore I began by saying, that I should
 not have presumed to ask that favour, yet
 it was a very particular pleasure to me,
 that he was so good as to admit Dr. Lee to
 be present, and to hear what I had to lay
 before his Royal Highness. That I must,
 in the first place, return my most humble
 thanks for the indignation he had expressed
 against the vile and rancorous pamphlet,
 which had been published against me, &c.
 He said that, as soon as it was sent to him,
 he saw that it was designed to personate
 Mr. Nugent—that he immediately sent
 for him, who denied every part of it with
 the utmost abhorrence—that Lord Eg-
 mont did the same, &c.—just as Lord
 Middlesex related. I replied, that I had
 never thought so basely of either of them

as to suspect them: that if I had been so 1749.
injurious to either, yet, after so solemn a Feb. 9.
denial before the highest tribunal, their
master, their Prince, near being their
King, every trace, or thought of such a
suspicion must be for ever entirely laid out
of the question: but that it was evident
that the character assumed, was of one of
the family. Dr. Lee said, he had never
heard of it, till last Wednesday, and, as he
detested all things of that nature, had not
yet seen it, and believed, he never should.
The Prince said, every body was infamously
abused: he and his father had been
often so; that it would do me no hurt,
&c. I told him that I was very unfortunate,
if I explained myself so ill, as to be
thought to complain of the pamphlet further
than as it injured his service; that I
had hitherto, I thought, mentioned it, only
as a ground to return him my most humble
thanks for his generous interposition,
without being applied to: but that I now
beg'd to make another plain and evident
use of it.

That

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Feb. 9.

That though it was now beyond question, that this libel did not proceed from any of his family, yet, it was as much beyond question, that the behaviour of many of his family had given the author ground to suppose, that the assumed character might pass for the real one, and that it was evidently meant, to fix the charge of my intrusion into the family, and their detestation of me, to create differences, if there were none, and to publish and inflame them, if there were. That to this fact, thus plainly proved by the pamphlet, I would add another, which I thought very unfortunate to myself. That I knew how disagreeable it was, to bring gentlemen head to head, and that I foresaw, his Royal Highness would not like to admit it. But that I could prove (though now I chose to do it by reason only, and collateral facts) that there was, I did not know what to call it, an opinion, a resolution among the gentlemen his servants and followers (excepting Dr. Lee, whom they nominally excepted) to look upon me as an improper and unprofitable servant, and would

1749.

Feb. 9.

would not unite or communicate with me.

That I knew this to be true, and looked

upon it as a great misfortune to me, be-

cause, though it did not become me to say

before his Royal Highness how I came

into his family, yet, I certainly embraced,

with the utmost pleasure, the opportunity

of belonging, as a servant, to a Prince,

whom of all mankind I should have wished

to have passed my life with, if his misfor-

tune and the misfortune of the public had

placed him in a private station. That the

disappointment of so flattering a view was

the more sensible, because I was sure, it

must arise from some fault, and that no

small fault; because, after what had so

lately passed at the other end of the Mall

(St. James's) and the lively sense his Royal

Highness had expressed of it, I could not,

and did not imagine, that any man, or

body of men would be hardy enough to

combine, to prescribe to him whom he

should employ, to what degree, or in what

manner. This, as I knew it would, fired

him, and though till this, he had kept

the most profound silence, he now inter-

rupted

1749. rupted me, and said, nobody should pre-
 Feb, 9. tend to do that by him; that he allowed,
 sometimes, one, and sometimes, another
 to lay their opinions before him, but no-
 body presumed to direct him, and appealed
 to Dr. Lee, if any one treated him in that
 manner, &c. &c. I replied that I had said
 so, and understood it so, and that made this
 treatment the more sensible, because I was
 sure it must proceed from some fault of
 mine, which I beg'd to be acquainted
 with, for it plainly appeared that the dis-
 like to me was real.

That I must now proceed to another
 thing, which, I once thought, a most cer-
 tain fact, but which I had since found
 was grounded on a mistake; that I was
 about to say, that his Royal Highness a
 little contributed to lead me into that mis-
 take, by telling me, when he was most
 graciously pleased to command my services,
 that all his family, as well as himself, were
 desirous of it. That I had heard the same,
 indeed, on all hands, and some of the most
 considerable had themselves, long, often,
 and

and with great zeal assured me of their 1749.

warmest desires, and had even taken cre- Feb. 9.

dit to themselves, for having earnestly pressed his Royal Highness to call me to that honour, which they now thought me so unworthy of. That, therefore, I beg'd they might be asked, fairly and openly, what was the reason of so total an alteration, as well as so sudden an one: for I had thought, that I perceived a difference, even before we came to town, the last time, from Cliefden. That, as to arrogance and sufficiency, and design to govern his Royal Highness and them, which I supposed, had been plentifully inculcated; I beg'd (and I was glad to do it before the Doctor) he would be pleased to declare first as to himself, if I had fatigued him with audiences, or had laid hold of the many other opportunities I had, to obtrude my own thoughts upon him, or to know his; to complain to him, that he did not communicate what he was doing to me, and take my opinions, or to presume to expostulate with him, or blame what he had done for not communicating with me.

He

1749. He said, No indeed, but twice, as he re-
 Feb. 9. membered—once, was about a paper I
 had drawn to lay before him, and the other
 time, when the printer of the Remem-
 brancer was taken up. I put him in mind,
 that, at that time, I mentioned to him the
 alteration I observed in his servants, which
 was so long ago as last November. I then
 asked if, in the many leisure hours of pri-
 vate life, I had ever spoken ill of any one
 of them, or so much as complained, or
 endeavoured to lessen or depreciate them
 or their performances. He said, No: but
 to be sure I did not express any partiality
 to schemes which I did not approve of—
 (but he did not answer so fully and fairly
 upon this head, as the truth is) I then
 said, I would not desire his Royal High-
 ness to declare, if those gentlemen had
 treated me with the same fairness—as I
 was sure he would answer that to himself.
 As to the governing them, did I ever in-
 terfere with them? They formed their
 own business, their papers, their own mo-
 tions, without the least communication
 with, or complaint from me: that I was
 sorry

sorry for it, as they made me a useless servant to him in Parliament; for that it was impossible for me to go thither, and follow their motions at sight and at hearing, and then to be disowned for my pains. He laughed, and said, it was because they had nothing to communicate; they had done nothing that he knew of. The mutiny bill was an agreed point by all, and they had had nothing else. That as to the Dunkirk motion, he protested it was a thought of his own, that Dr. Lee knew nothing of it, even when he sent it to me by Lord Middlesex. I replied, that, in a conversation, the grounds of which were my misfortune in being rendered useless to a master, whose unmerited goodness and favour, were my sole ambition and reliance, it was impossible that I could change them so grossly, as to be brought to complain, or to suffer him for a single moment to think, that I did complain of him. That I received the communication he had honoured me with, as a mark of his favour, with much respect: that what I spoke of was the non-communication,

1749.

Feb. 9.

E

and

1749. and disavowal of the rest of his servants,
 Feb. 9. both in the mutiny bill and on another
 occasion. He said, that as to punishing
 mutiny with death, he must own to me
 that he, as well as they, differed from me,
 and had accordingly acted last year: and
 that Lords Carlisle and Bathurst had dif-
 fered with Lord Bath upon that clause;
 for which he appealed to Dr. Lee, who
 said he was confined by illness (as was I)
 from coming to the House. As to what
 happened upon the motion, he was sorry
 for it, but thought it was of no great im-
 portance. I said, with some warmth, that
 I thought it was of the highest importance
 to him: was it to pass for his sense, was
 he to appear in the light of declaring, that
 he would, if he were now King, or would
 force his father to, begin a new broil with
 France, at this time, in these circumstan-
 ces of this country, because fifteen months
 after such a war ended by such a peace,
 France had not carried the demolition of
 Dunkirk, farther than it had been carried
 for thirty-two years last past? Was this
 a point to be maintained? Was it
 a doc-

1749.

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doctrine fit for him to appear as the promoter of? I thought it was not, it was imprudent, it could not be supported, and, above all, most prejudicial to his service, to have it thought he gave ear to such rash counsels: besides, that his Royal Highness had agreed with me, the last thing he said to me that very morning, that in the above-mentioned case, if it came out only so, the long acquiescence much lessened, if it did not take away the objection. I beg'd pardon for being warm about the consequence of the doctrine, because that was not the use I intended to make of it; what I meant to establish by it, was, to prove a settled resolution in his family, that they would have nothing to do with me, for when Mr. Pitt, who answered Lord Egmont, came to that part, he pressed his argument thus: "If it should come out, that there is no innovation, as I verily believe, the truth is, and that it is, as it was left by the treaty of Utrecht, explained in 1717, will any man say that it is a crime in the Ministry, or a reason to quarrel with France? will

1749. any gentleman say it? does any one say
 Feb. 9. it?" To this his Lordship made no reply
 in affirmation of what he had laid down in
 contradiction to me, which proves to a
 demonstration, that he went out of his
 way, in concert with those in conjunction
 with him, to shew the world by a publick
 disavowal, that they disclaimed all concern
 and connection with me: whether that
 was for *his* service, he best knew. I beg'd
 to be understood, that, in all I had said,
 my concern was only in relation to *his*
 service; if he was satisfied, I was. I de-
 sired to govern nobody, to supplant nobo-
 dy: but that I could not follow his fami-
 ly in public, in whatever they pleased to
 start; that in things I was not consulted
 about, where my advice and opinion was
 neither taken, nor even asked, I could not
 go down and appear to approve and sup-
 port: that I was sorry it rendered my ser-
 vices useless to him in the House of Com-
 mons, but I could not put myself upon
 that footing: he said, to be sure it was
 not to be expected from me, or to that
 effect. I replied, that it was very well;

was perfectly satisfied, if he was. I then 1749.
 began to put him in mind, that I had not Feb. 9.
 been idle; that I had thought both of the
 point of Dunkirk, and of Nova Scotia;
 and had looked into several things, that
 might be introductive to the publick ac-
 counts; and had, above a month ago,
 hinted something of it to Dr. Lee, and
 told him, that I hoped for his assistance.
 [This the Doctor readily confirmed.] That
 it might go far, and affect several families;
 whether his Royal Highness would care
 to go so far, he would be the best judge.
 That when I had thought upon any point,
 in which I could see day-light; after
 I had digested it a little, I chose to lay
 it before a friend or two in the first place;
 if then we liked it, and could give it a
 body, we should then lay it before his
 Royal Highness for his approbation: if
 it met with that, then, and not till then,
 I should think of communicating it to
 those, who were chiefly to assist in the
 execution of it. That this might be go-
 verning, for ought I knew; but that this
 was the way of doing business which I had

1749. learnt, and indeed, that I had never known
Feb. 9. any other practised.

They both laughed and said, to be sure it was not governing, and was the only way of transacting business. I replied, it was the only way I knew, and it might be governing; But if it was, his Royal Highness would please to observe, that I had not done even that, yet. I then observed to him, how extremely hard it was for a minority, to bring any considerable, national abuse, into absolute, undeniable proof, all the offices and documents being in the hands of the court; and I desired him to look back through all the oppositions for forty years past, saying, that I could recollect but one, that was brought home and fixed upon the ministry, which was this very point of Dunkirk: and this his Royal Highness readily agreed to.

This, to the best of my memory, was the most, if not all the material part that passed. The conversation became general for a time, and then his Royal Highness called

called for a chair, and left Dr. Lee and me together. 1749.
Feb. 9.

When we were alone, I told the Doctor that I knew there was a combination against me, that I could prove it, and they knew I could prove it: but that, since I had had an opportunity of explaining myself fully to his Royal Highness, in the presence of so good a witness as himself, I was entirely indifferent as to the event. The Doctor assured me, in a seeming friendly, and warm manner, that he should always be glad to act with me, in every thing that might be for the service of the Prince, and the utility of the country. I thanked him properly, and desired him to remember, that I had desired, and even insisted with, the Prince, to declare if ever, or at any time, or in what, I had ever attempted to govern him, or complained, that I did not; adding, that possibly I might have had such an idea, might have attempted it, might have miscarried, and been reprimanded for it, and might have grown wiser: but if I had done it at all, I should scarcely have chal-

1749. lended the Prince, before him, to declare
Feb. 9. it. The next thing I beg'd him to re-
member was, that I had fully apprized
the Prince, that, in what I was not con-
sulted about and advised with, I would
have nothing to do with in Parliament, and
that I would not go down thither upon that
footing, and so we parted.

I desired Mr. Ralph, whom I found at
my house, to go to Mr. Furnese's imme-
diately, and from thence send to Lord
Middlesex for leave to wait upon him with
an account of this whole transaction.

11. I saw Lord Middlesex for a moment be-
fore I went to court. He told me that the
Prince came to his house directly from me
on Friday night. That he was very
thoughtful, and endeavoured to shake it
off, but could not; so that any one might
see, that something lay heavy upon his
mind, which he could not get quit of.
That Mr. Ralph had acquainted him with
what had passed, and that, last night, the
Prince and Princess came to Lady Middle-
sex,

sex, who had not been out since her miscarriage, and staid late. That, then, it came all out. That according to Mr. Ralph's relation, the Prince said but little: but according to his own, his Royal Highness made himself a great speaker. That he had convinced me about the mutiny bill. That I mentioned a combination to govern him, but that nobody durst enter into such a combination. That I did not say there was such a thing, or he would not have suffered me to go on: and then, what he would do to those, who should presume to enter into such a thing!—in short, he seemed to laugh it off, and that, now all things would go well again, &c. But he again mentioned the conversation between Mr. Furnese and Lord Baltimore of last Tuesday. Lord Baltimore contrived to see him, as soon as he came from Kew, and before he went to Lord Middlesex's, and represented that conversation, as pressed upon him by Mr. Furnese, at my request, and that he had talked very high of me, if not from me; and that I complained that he (his Royal Highness) beg'd and pressed me

1749.

Feb. 11.

1749. me to come into his service, for that he
 Feb. 11. could not do without me, &c. &c. I asked,
 if I might make use of this overture to
 have the matter explained. He said, he
 was afraid not, it being said in confidence.
 I then asked, that in case Mr. Furnese
 would tell him the whole conversation, if
 he would relate it to the Prince fully and
 fairly, and fix the lye where it belonged.
 He said, he could do that very well, by
 telling the Prince, that he was much
 surpris'd, when he first heard him men-
 tion that conversation, but more so, to
 find that he mentioned it again; and
 therefore had contriv'd, in talking toge-
 ther, to draw out of Mr. Furnese, the
 particular account of it, which he would
 tell him literally, and beg, that, for his
 farther satisfaction, he would send for Mr.
 Furnese to give him an account of it, who,
 he was sure, was a man of honour, and
 would tell him the whole truth. I went
 to Leicester House, and was very well re-
 ceived. Sent to Mr. Furnese to see him
 to-morrow.

Mr.

Mr. Furnese came : I read to him what 1749.
 passed on Friday, and told him what Lord Feb. 12.
 Middlesex had heard from the Prince again,
 about the turn which Lord Baltimore had
 given to the conversation between them;
 which he again declared to be most false,
 and that he was ready to declare it to the
 Prince, if his Royal Highness was pleased
 to send for him. Intelligence from H. V.
 of the very great dissensions between the
 ministers.

Saw Lord Middlesex. We agreed that 13.
 he should (as indeed it was hardly to be
 avoided) take up this matter again with
 the Prince, and tell him that I had given
 him an account of it. That I was most
 grateful for his grace and condescension,
 in giving me so full and patient an au-
 dience—that, I hoped, I had not behaved
 improperly. That upon the whole, though
 he was my friend, yet he thought the
 Prince should, for his future quiet, go to
 the bottom of this affair. Every one had
 their faults—I might be vain—I might be
 high—and yet mean very well, and be made
 very

1749. very useful. He did not mean to push
 Feb. 13. things to extremities. If I had pressed
 indecently upon his Royal Highness, or
 into his affairs, where I was not called.
 Though it was true, that I had not in-
 truded into his family, yet, if I had talked
 impertinently and vainly about it, of being
 begged and prayed, and that his Royal High-
 ness could not do without me—why, it
 was no heinous fault, but he thought I
 should be gently made to feel the improp-
 riety of such a behaviour, by a word from
 his Royal Highness, or from him in his
 name. But it imported his Highness to
 be sure the charge was true, and to give
 me an opportunity of justifying myself;
 otherwise, the party was not equal, his
 Royal Highness having heard but one side.
 If, on the contrary, it should turn out
 false, was it not highly necessary, that he
 should know, what sort of people he had
 about him? That conversation, for in-
 stance, which his Royal Highness had
 twice mentioned, and of which he had
 great doubts in his mind, was not justly
 represented to his Royal Highness, would
 his

his Royal Highness give him leave to tell 1749.
 me of it, that I might go to the bottom Feb. 13.
 of it? or (what would be better) would
 he send for Mr. Furnese, and let him give
 a full account of it, without ever men-
 tioning to any body, that he had been
 questioned by his Royal Highness. This
 the Prince might keep in his own breast,
 and not let it go any farther. His (Lord
 Middlesex's) intention not being to go to any
 extremity, but only that his Royal High-
 ness might know the persons he employed;
 and not reject any one for a few faults,
 that might be useful in many things; nor
 trust, without reserve, any person, who,
 though useful in some things, and fit to
 be employed, may be dangerous in others,
 and should cautiously be guarded against.
 That he should tell his Royal Highness
 that I complained, that after having sat
 down quiet under a falsehood which Lord
 Egmont laid to my charge, of telling
 Cary what passed between his Royal High-
 ness and me, at Kew, when he took me
 into his service (which I could prove, even
 by Cary himself, who was told it by Lord
 Egmont)

1749. Egmont)—after having acquiesced so long
Feb. 13. under that imputation, rather than hurt
that Lord, or occasion any, the least dis-
quiet, in the family, that I did not expect
such a return. These points, Lord Mid-
dlesex agrees, are right, and he will un-
dertake them.

14. At Leicester House, but went away be-
fore the Princess came out. After dinner,
I went to see Dr. Lee, who received me
with much apparent openness. We talked
much about what the Prince's conduct
ought to be, in case, under their present
undoubted quarrels and disunion, either
part of the Administration should apply to
him for assistance. The conversation was
begun by him, and we, both, agreed that,
unless they would restore the King to his
family by a thorough reconciliation, and
to his People, by some popular acts, the
Prince should not engage with any of
them. And we neither thought them
honest or able enough to bring about such
great events, and we agreed in wishing,
that no such application should be made.
Mr.

Mr. Henley was with me, who did not 1749.
 think Mr. Lafcelles's Privy Seal sufficient Feb. 25.
 for a separate point: he asked me how
 things went; I told him, but indifferently.
 That I had no communication with the
 other gentlemen in our family, and that
 they were united against me—he treated
 them very slightly, and said that indeed he
 had had offers enough to be of their meet-
 ings, but had declined them, not thinking
 himself *little* enough to follow any body
 there—that they generally shewed him
 their motions either in the house or else-
 where. I said, even that did not happen
 to me; that, therefore, I was determined
 not to meddle with any thing, where my
 opinion was neither asked nor taken.
 That if the Prince liked their method of
 proceeding, I was perfectly satisfied: but
 I would not put myself upon that foot in
 publick. That I would do every thing in
 my power, spare no expence, no complai-
 sance, nor chearful concurrence in all his
 pleasures, to make myself an agreeable ser-
 vant, as long as I had the honour to be-
 long to him; but that, in his publick
 business

1749. Feb. 25. business I would never intrude myself; and that it was impossible for me to follow those gentlemen, though I did not, in the least, desire to govern them: This, as well as I can remember, was all material that I said. He said much more of them, blaming them without reserve for their self-sufficiency, &c. that they were informed of nothing at bottom, but dealt only in invectives, and that, not very well: perpetual imputation and suspicion, without being able to make out any thing, which would, if encouraged, make all government impracticable. He was displeased with Dr. Lee, for not telling him, that he was to have the seals, as our Chancellor, if Sir T. Bootle had died. Said that Lord Baltimore forced him to ask the Prince for them, who told him that he most sincerely wished to oblige him, but that he had promised Dr. Lee, in case of accidents, to give him the seals, and that Lord Baltimore was present, when the promise was made—which usage he took very ill (and I think justly) of Baltimore, who, when he pressed him to ask for the seals,

seals, had assured him that he knew 1749.
 the Prince would gladly grant them to Feb. 25.
 him—with much more of this sort. I
 went to Leicester House, where was Mr.
 Henley. Lord Egmont came and imme-
 diately took Mr. Henley into a private
 room, where they had a conversation of
 near an hour. This surprised me much.
 In the afternoon I met their Royal High-
 nesses by order at Lady Middlesex's, where
 came Madame de Munchausen and Mr.
 Breton: we went in our own coaches to
 a fortune-teller's who was young Des
 Noyers, disguised and instructed to sur-
 prise Madame de Munchausen, which he
 effectually did. I had some talk with Lady
 Middlesex, who was very dejected and
 full of complaints at the encouragement
 the party met with, that was united against
 us. From the fortune-teller's we went to
 supper at Carleton House.

Lords Bute, Inchiquin, and Bathurst, 26.
 Messrs. Masham, Breton, and I, followed
 their Royal Highnesses, Ladies Middlesex
 F and

1749. and Howe, to dinner at Kew. Mr. Blud-
 Feb. 26. worth was with us.

27. Worked in the new walk at Kew.

28. All of us, men, women, and children,
 worked at the same place—a cold dinner.

March 4. Went to meet Sir Francis Dashwood
 and Lord Middlefex, and Mr. Furnese, at
 Mr. Ralph's: we went through several
 points of business, and determined to pro-
 ceed.

8. The election for the county of Middle-
 fex. Sir Francis Dashwood, Messrs. Fur-
 nese, Breton, and I went in Sir Francis's
 coach, at eight o'clock, to Mr. Cooke's in
 Lincoln's Inn Fields—A great meeting
 there—We set out with him about nine,
 (my coach following) and went through
 Knightsbridge, Kensington, by the gravel
 pits to Acton, and from thence to Stan-
 well Heath, which was the general ren-
 dezvous. From thence to Brentford Butts,
 which was the place of poll. It began
 about

about one, I polled early and got to my 1749.
 coach, which was so wedged in, that March 8.
 after much delay, I found it impossible to
 make use of it; so that Mr. Breton and I
 were forced to take two of my servants'
 horses, with livery housings, and ride,
 without boots, ten miles to Lord Middle-
 sex's at Walton, to meet their Royal High-
 nesses at dinner. We got thither by five
 o'clock, and found them attended by Lord
 Inchiquin and Mr. Bludworth in the park.
 Dined at six. My coach did not arrive
 till nine. We all came away between ten
 and eleven—arrived in town about one.
 Poll for Mr. Cooke 1617—for Mr. Hony-
 wood 1201. We carried it by 416.

Went to the House, where it was agreed 9.
 to augment the salary of the Master of the
 Rolls, and it was resolved that the aug-
 mentation should be 1200*l. per ann.* Yef-
 terday, at three quarters after five in the
 morning exactly, was a violent shock of
 an earthquake.

I had much talk with Lady Middlesex, 18.
 F 2 and

1749. and we agreed in opinion as to the disagreeableness and impropriety of our situation, but that we must go on this summer, as well as we can. Lord Bolingbroke died this morning.

1750. Council at St. James's—King present—
April 11. Regency named—We all kissed hands and took leave.

12. Went to the House of Lords. The King spoke, and prorogued the Parliament.

16. The King went to Harwich. The wind changed to N.E.

22. Mr. Drax, who was ill of the gout, sent to desire to speak to me. I went, and he told me, that petitions had been obtained from the miners in Cornwall, for the holding a tin parliament. That they were referred to the Prince's privy council, who had rejected them, under a persuasion that there was a job at bottom. That the Prince was so far in it, that, notwithstanding the disapprobation of his council, he had ordered

dered a privy seal to be made out, to the 1750.
 Lord Warden of the Stanneries, to call April 22.
 and hold a parliament on or before the
 second of November.

That the nature of the Prince's revenue upon tin, was as follows—All tin, which is raised throughout the Dutchy of Cornwall, must be brought to the Prince's smelting-house, and when smelted, pays four shillings for every hundred weight, (which is 120*l*.) Then, when made into pigs, it goes to the coinage, which is only a stamp, with the Prince's arms; and then, and not before, is marketable.

Besides this duty of four shillings *per* hundred weight throughout the dutchy, no tin can be disposed of, till the Duke has taken the quantity he pleases. This is called the preemption. This preemption has never been exercised by Princes, and seldom leased out. Once it was undertaken by Queen Anne, and Lord Treasurer Godolphin, and Mr. Boscawen (afterward Viscount Falmouth) on the other part:

1750. by which, for the present exigence, the crown got the power in several boroughs, though they lost by the undertaking, which was occasioned by the war. This lease was again renewed by the succeeding administration, but I believe, it was not carried into execution. The lease must be granted by an act of the parliament of the tinners, which parliament is called and held, by a privy seal to the lord warden for that purpose.

The dutchy is divided into four districts, each of which sends six members. The voters must be freeholders. They chuse a speaker, &c.

The quantity of tin raised annually, at an average of many years past, is 2200 tuns: the market price to the exporter from 4*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per hundred weight; so that the Prince's revenue upon that head, amounts to about 8800*l.* *per ann.* clear of all deductions, as there are other small duties that defray the charge of officers, collection, &c. N. B. The consumption is

is much less, and the freight dearer in 1750. time of war, but then, as the commodity April 22. is necessary, the vent is proportionably increased, the first years of peace.

Last year, the two companies of mine adventurers, and mine battery, both petitioned the Prince for the lease of this pre-emption, the petitions were referred to his privy council and rejected. They offered his Royal Highness an advance on his revenue of 1200*l.* *per ānn.* and a loan of 10,000*l.* at 5 *per cent.* without insuring his life, which he is obliged to do, at 5 *per cent.* additional, on all he borrows.

This not succeeding, a petition has lately been obtained from the tinnerns, praying for a parliament, which was, as I have said, rejected by the council, who supposed it was meant to procure a lease, for the advantage of those, who were at the bottom of the former offers, which were so very disproportionate, that nothing but gross imposition could be expected from that quarter. The persons concerned,

1750. were supposed, by Mr. Drax, to be Mr.
 April 22. Thomas Pitt and Dr. Ayscough.

To shew the impropriety of the proceeding, and the danger of the job, Mr. Drax observed that this parliament, though it could do no act without the Prince's assent, yet it might come to several resolutions, which might be disagreeable to submit to, and yet inconvenient to break through. He then proceeded to state the advantages of the lease of preemption, which, from what he apprehends, the Prince is not properly apprized of.

The offer, last year, he stated at an advance of 1700*l.* *per ann.*—1200*l.* annually, and the loan of 10,000*l.* at 5 *per cent.* at 500*l.* *per ann.* because the Prince must pay 5 *per cent.* additional elsewhere, for insuring his life.

He said, that he is well assured, that the tinnners are ready to agree, and contractors to engage to take all the tin that shall be coined at 3*l.* 5*s.* *per* hundred weight, and to avoid the clamour of a monopoly, they will

will oblige themselves to sell it at 4*l.* 5*s.* 1750.
 which is below the market price. The April 22.
 gross gain, then, of 1*l.* *per* hundred weight,
 upon 2200 tons, is, *per ann.* £.44000 0 0

The money to be employed
 for 2200 tons, at 3*l.* 5*s.* *per* ton,
 is 143000*l.* and supposing
 half this sum always employed
 at credit, you must deduct for
 interest - - - - - 2860 0 0

Charges of management,
 freight, &c. - - - - - 3000 0 0

There then remains against
 risque and accidents a clear and
 net profit, *per ann.* - - - 38140 0 0

These calculations, he said, were right :
 he does not know what is at the bottom
 of this, nor what offers have or will be
 made ; but by what is passed, he is very
 suspicious, and earnestly desired me to dis-
 suade his Royal Highness, if possible, from
 it ; though he knew it would be very dif-
 ficult, because he was sure, they lured him
 to it by shewing to him new acquisitions
 in the Cornish elections.

We

1750. We went to Kew for the whole week.
 April 30. Their Royal Highnesses, Ladies Middlesex and Howe; Lords Bute and Inchiquin; Messrs. Massem, Breton, and I. We had plays acted every evening.

May 13. About eleven o'clock, the Prince sent to me to come to Leicester House as soon as I could. I arrived there in half an hour's time. I found the groom in waiting, and the bishop of Oxford. The Prince soon joined us, and said that the Princess had been ill since three in the morning: by this time the Duke of Chandos, and Lords Egmont and North, Messrs. Cust and Breton were come. We went into the bed-chamber at three quarters after eleven. The grooms withdrew. We found in the bed-chamber Ladies Middlesex, Berkley, Irwin and Howe; Lady Bailey, Mrs. Cornwall and Payne. The midwife upon the bed with the Princess, and Dr. Wilmot standing by.

Just at half past twelve, she was delivered of a Prince, without once complaining or groaning the whole time. Then the Prince,
 the

the Ladies, and some of us sat down to 1750.
breakfast in the next room—then went to May 13.
prayers below stairs. The Prince wrote
to the King, and the Duke of Bedford
came for the letter. A numerous drawing-
room, where appeared all the ministers and
persons in the chief employments. The
ministers were not sent for to the labour.
The Prince put off the publick dinner and
servants in waiting, and ordered me to
dine with him in private at Carleton
House.

The Prince's publick table (which lasts 16.
about ten days on account of the Princess's
lying in) began on Monday.

I went to town, and spent three hours 23.
in examining the tin affair, which appears
to be a scandalous job, and I am deter-
mined to go to the bottom of it. Waited
on the Duke of Dorset about Prince
Henry's bathing in the sea, at Walmer
Castle.

I settled with the Duke of Dorset, that 25.
Prince

1750. Prince Henry should not go to Walmer,
May 25. as it was a garrison, and as the King's leave
was to be asked.

28. Had a conversation with Mr. Drake
about the tin.

30. Went to Leicester House. The Arch-
bishop and Chancellor sent for, to settle
the christening of the young Prince, the
King having sent no orders from Hanover,
though applied to. Lord Middlesex,
Messrs. Furnese, Bance, and Drake met at
my house, to consult farther about the tin
affair.

June 1. Messrs. Kelsal and Lovel came to me.
Lovel says that the miner brings, what is
called, black tin to the Smelting House,
and delivers it by weight, and receives so
much white tin at the coinage (which is
quarterly) and takes a tin bill for it (if he
is poor) as the bill is marketable. He pro-
mised to inform himself farther.

8. The Princess saw company from seven
till

till nine o'clock, for the first time, and 1750.
 once only. The family went in, before June 8.
 any of the company were admitted.

Mr. Aldworth came from the Duke of 14.
 Bedford, with dispatches from Hanover,
 signifying the King's approbation, that
 Prince George, Lady Augusta, and a bro-
 ther of the Princess should be sponsors for
 the young Prince. Bishop of Oxford sent
 for.

Went to Leicester House. The child 17.
 was christened by the Bishop of Oxford.
 The sponsors as above. Prince George
 gave the name, which was Frederick
 William. No body of either sex was ad-
 mitted into the room but the actual ser-
 vants, except the Lord Chief Justice
 Willes and Sir Luke Schaub.

Lord Middlesex and Mr. Drake were 18.
 with me; we had much talk about the
 Prince's tin, and the scandalous transac-
 tion about it, which was encouraged by
 some of his servants. Drake thinks a vast
 profit

1750. profit may arise from farming it, both to
 June 18. the Prince and to the farmer, who would
 give him 200,000*l.* by way of fine. I
 think little or nothing can be given or got:
 but to get rid of Drake, and please Lord
 Middlesex, who seemed to lean a little
 towards him, I left it thus—That if any
 creditable man, or body of men, would
 take the best lease the Prince can give of
 his tin, reserving to his Royal Highness
 his four shillings *per* hundred weight
 (120*l.*) to be raised and collected with the
 same dignity and royal prerogative, as it
 now is: oblige themselves to pay to the
 miner, or owner, 3*l.* 5*s.* *per* 100, at 112
 weight: bind themselves never to raise
 the price of tin above three shillings *per*
 112 weight, higher than the market price
 shall be at the time of signing the lease:
 and to deliver all that is raised, at or be-
 low that price. If for a seven years lease,
 containing these conditions, they will pay
 to his Royal Highness, by way of fine,
 100,000*l.* sterling, without any reprises or
 deduction, he will make them such a lease,

as shall be a sufficient security for them to undertake the farm upon. 1750.

June 18.

Went to Leicester House. Lord Mayor and Aldermen came to compliment the Princess upon her lying-in. Letters from Hanover, with orders that those Knights of the Garter, who did not walk, should chuse their own proxies. The Prince designs Lords Inchiquin for Prince George's proxy. 20.

I met Mr. Vanneck, jun. by appointment at Lord Middlesex's, about the Prince's tin. We had two hours conversation, the result of which is among my papers relating to that matter. But, upon the whole, if he was to take all that is raised, with a liberty to advance the price 5 *per cent.* he could give no more than 66*s.* *per* hundred weight; so that supposing the tinnors would be contented to bind themselves to the present market price of 64*s.* (which, I think, they would not) the whole gain to the Prince would be 2*s.* *per* 100 weight, or 2*l.* a ton; which upon 25.

1750. upon 2500 tons (the quantity supposed to
June 25. be annually raised) amounts to 5000l.
per ann.

28. Lady Middlesex, Lord Bathurst, Mr. Breton, and I waited on their Royal Highnesses to Spitalfields, to see the manufactory of silk, and to Mr. Carr's shop in the morning. In the afternoon, the same company with Lady Torrington in waiting, went in private coaches to Norwood Forest to see a settlement of gypsies. We returned and went to Bettsworth, the conjurer, in hackney coaches—Not finding him, we went in search of the little Dutchman, but were disappointed; and concluded the particularities of this day, by supping with Mrs. Cannon, the Princess's midwife.

29. I had a long conversation with Mr. Ralph about the prosecution intended against his paper.

July 2. Mr. Furnese, Mr. Ralph, and I dined with Mr. Oswald at Wandsworth. We had

had much talk upon publick affairs. Re- 1750.
solved at my return to meet and prepare July 2.
for parliamentary enquiry, such points as
should appear most liable to censure; par-
ticularly to look into the grounds of Mr.
Lascelles's quietus by privy seal: the ex-
penditure during the war: the manage-
ment of the ordnance office: the affair of
Nova Scotia, and the Canada expedition,
&c. Mr. Oswald was entirely disposed to
assist us.

Dined with Lord Talbot, who informed 3.
me of the many lies which were told of
me to the Prince, and the unalterable in-
veteracy of the family against me. God
forgive them—I have not deserved it of
them.

I offered Dr. Thomson a room in my 5.
house, and 50*l.* *per ann.* which he ac-
cepted.

I sent to Mr. Ralph, by Whitehead, a August 1.
scheme of opposition to be communicated
to Lords Middlesex and Talbot, Sir Fran-

G

cis

1750. cis Dashwood, Messrs. Furnese and Of-
August 1. wald.

Sept. 11. Sir Francis Dashwood told me at Wycombe what he had learned of Mr. Boone, viz.—that my adversaries were satisfied, that my design, when I came into the family, was to turn them all out, even to the women, &c.—that the Prince told Boone, that I forced myself into his service, and that he could not help taking me, &c.—that Lord Egmont said he knew, that the Prince never advised with, or communicated any thing to me, &c.—that Lord Egmont defrayed the Prince's expences at Bath, &c.

16. Messrs. Furnese and Ralph came to me. We had much conversation. We agreed that the Prince should, as soon as possible, be brought to some ecclaircissement, and be informed with proof, of the lies that have been told of me, by Lords Egmont and Baltimore, &c.—that otherwise I could not act in publick with them.

Went

Went to a meeting at the King's Arms 1750.
Tavern, Change Alley, at eleven o'clock, Sept. 19.
about the herring fishery. Proposed to
chuse the governor, &c. by lists, which
was much opposed by the Scotch interest.
I argued for it, from the authority of the
act of parliament, and at last prevailed by
19 against 7.

I carried Mr. Ralph to Mr. Waller's in 25.
three hours. Much debate about the
means of forming an opposition and its
end: at length, Mr. Waller promised to
act heartily with me, and we agreed to be-
gin with the ordnance.

Went to Lord Middlesex's at Ashley. 27.
Much talk with my Lord that day and the
next morning. We agreed that the coun-
try was in a deplorable state, and that the
safety of the Prince's succession was in
great danger, from the maxims he had
adopted, and in which he was encouraged
by those he most attended to at present.
It was also agreed, that Lord Middlesex
should procure an explanation, or that both

1750. of us should neither meddle with, nor appear in the business of the House.
Sept. 27.

30. At Leicester House. Lord Bute kissed hands for the bed-chamber. Col. Robinson, as equerry. The latter, as well as Lord North, is to remain under the title of servant to the Prince, but both are to attend the Princes George and Edward, as governor and equerry.

Nov. 4. The King landed about twelve o'clock at Harwich, and came to St. James's between ten and eleven.

18. Westminster bridge opened. Mr. Tucker and I went to Mr. Scrope's, to desire him to acquaint Mr. Pelham, that, as we supposed, when he engaged for the charter at Weymouth, he understood that he was to have two friends there, during this parliament, though no such conditions were actually expressed, yet, if Mr. Plummer should die (who was that day cut for the stone) we were too nice upon points of honour, to take the advantage of what might

might be implied, though not specified, 1750.
and therefore we would chuse any unex- Nov. 18.
ceptionable gentleman he should name.
But we would not chuse any other, or one,
who, by his relations or situation, might
seem to be put there, with a view to make
a separate interest. And we should confi-
der the insisting upon such an one, as a
premeditated design to make war, which,
when we were in the right, we were ready
to begin as soon as he pleased.

Mr. Tucker and I met Mr. Pelham, at Dec. 11.
Mr. Scrope's by appointment: we settled
the Weymouth re-election, according to
the agreement made, on obtaining the new
charter, and he recommended Lord George
Cavendish.

Dined at Mr. Masham's: had a long, 31.
and, I hope, a useful and productive con-
sultation all the morning, with Messrs.
Oswald, Furnese, and Ralph.

Renewal of the consultation of last Mon- Jan. 7.
day, with Messrs. Furnese, Oswald, and
Ralph.

1756. Ralph. Some progress made. Supped at
Jan. 7. Lady Middlesex's. It being twelfth night
(Monday) she staked 75 guineas and I 125
with the Prince, who sent us word that
we had lost 8 guineas between us. Spent
the week at Kew, where we had plays
every day.
14. Lord Talbot joined our party at my
house, and we made farther progress in
business.
15. At one o'clock received orders to dine
and sleep at Kew. Ladies Middlesex and
Torrington, Mr. Masham, and I went to-
gether. Played at Farao. Lord Bathurst
came on horseback.
16. Came to town to the drawing-room.
Dined at Carleton House. The Prince,
Lords Granby, Middlesex, Carlisle, Eg-
mont, Limerick, Sir John Rushout, Sir
Thomas Bootle, Dr. Lee, Messrs. Bathurst,
Henley, Nugent, Gibbon, and I.
17. The session opened. Long debate upon
the

the address—division 74 to 203—mighty 175d.
simple. Jan. 17.

Lord Westmoreland was here. I pro- 18.
posed a co-operation with a small number
of peers, which he seemed to approve of,
and promised to endeavour to make it
practicable.

Spent the morning in farther prosecu- 19.
tion of the business with Lord Talbot,
Sir Francis Dashwood, Messrs. Furnese,
Waller, Oswald, and Ralph.

Went in private coaches with their 20.
Royal Highnesses, Ladies Middlesex and
Howe, Lord Inchiquin, and Sir Thomas
Bootle, to Mr. Glasse's, where we sent for
a conjurer.

The Prince's birth-day kept. Dined 21.
with me Marquis de Mirepoix, General
Wall, Mons. d'Abrien, Compte de Perron,
Abbé di Grossa-testa, Mons. de Loffandiere,
Marquis d'Ayè, Comptes de la Marmora,
and de Lascary, Baron de St. Fiorent,

1756. Comte de Haflang, Duke of Queensberry,
Jan. 21. Lord Talbot, Sir Francis Dashwood, and
Mr. Breton,

22. Debate upon some queries about the
Army, that were dispersed abroad—agree
with the Lords to burn them.

Feb. 6. Have been very ill for the fortnight past :
but this day went to the House to hear the
charge against Mr. Murray, brother to
Lord Elibank, for words spoken against
the High Bailiff, the day of his making
the Return for Westminster, (15th of May
last). After the trial was over, and the
first question moved, I left the House, and
returned to Hammersmith. Never saw an
accusation worse supported by any thing
but numbers.

11. Mr. Oswald, with other friends, was
with me, who treated me in the most af-
fectionate and friendly manner: told me
all his views, and the offers that had been
made to him, and concluded by saying,
that he wished to act always with me, and
that

that he would accept of the Prince's service, if he might come into it as my friend, and by and through my hands, but that he would not come in by any other hands or canal. 175d. Feb. 11.

Went to wait on his Royal Highness at Kew—proposed to him the securing Mr. Oswald by my weight with him—the Prince hesitated a little, as having made a trial, some time ago, by another hand without success. At last he allowed the importance of the acquisition, and ordered me to sound Mr. Oswald's disposition towards it—his Royal Highness ordered me to dine and sleep there. 12.

Mr. Oswald dined with me, and agreed to come to Hammersmith the next morning, to settle what report I should make to the Prince. 13.

Mr. Oswald came this morning and was pleased to put himself entirely into my hands, and to rely upon my friendship. 15.

Dr.

1750. Dr. Lee came to me. I talked over to
 Feb. 16. him, at large, the points of the Spanish
 treaty—Mr. Lascelles's privy seal—The
 ordnance contract—and the expedition—
 He seemed to approve of them, and I gave
 him several papers to look over at home.
 He told me very frankly that, whatever I
 proposed, he would cheerfully support
 with all his power in the debate; but as
 he was enjoined secrecy, he could not be
 the mover or seconder, because that would
 look like breaking short with Lord Eg-
 mont, and with others he had acted with.

17. Dr. Lee returned my papers, and
 thought that the treaty would not be a
 point strong enough, but he approved of
 the others.

23. Had a conference with his Royal
 Highness, and I began with telling him,
 that on Monday Mr. Oswald was with me,
 to acquaint me that he had received posi-
 tive offers from Court; he was surprisèd,
 and asked me what they were: I told him
 that though, as I owed my first duty to
 him,

him, I ought not to conceal any thing 1754.
 from him that related to his service; yet Feb. 23.
 that there were also other duties that I
 held sacred, and if I should discover the
 secret of a friend to him, I hoped his
 Royal Highness would be pleased to pro-
 mise me that it should go no farther. He
 promised me, and I then told him, that
 Mr. Oswald had been offered to be made
 Comptroller of the Navy, with a promise
 that he should have the assistance of all
 Mr. Pelham's power to reform the abuses
 of it, and full liberty to follow his own
 opinion in Parliament, and that he came
 to ask my advice upon it. The Prince,
 concluding he would accept of the place,
 said he was glad he should find so honest a
 man in business. I told him, that, from
 the many reasons I had given him, he de-
 clared to me that, as he saw no reformation
 could be thoroughly and effectually
 brought about, but by the concurrence
 of the Crown, which was not to be hoped
 for in our present situation, he had much
 rather attach himself to his Royal High-
 ness from whom only he could hope for
 that

1754.
Feb. 23.

that concurrence ; but as he was no Courtier and had no connections of that kind, he must be contented to do his best in the station that was offered to him. That I bade him seriously consider whether, in case I would venture to sound his Royal Highness's disposition towards him, he would empower me to say that he would refuse all offers of the Court, if the Prince was willing to admit him into his service —That he told me, I positively might : upon which I promised to undertake it. After a good deal of talk, the Prince thanked me, and ordered me to send Mr. Oswald to him at Leicester House between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday next.

25.

Mr. Oswald dined with me—he told me, he was much embarrassed at what had passed, since he saw me ; of which he gave me the following account : Sunday the seventeenth, Sir Henry Freskine was introduced to the Prince for the first time ; on Monday the eighteenth, Mr. Oswald was with me to settle the report I was to make to the Prince—on Tuesday the nineteenth,
Sir

Sir Harry asked him in the House—have ^{1754.}
 you received any message from the Prince? ^{Feb. 25.}
 what do you mean, he returned? has the
 Earl of Egmont delivered you no message?
 —I don't know the Earl of Egmont. He
 will then, replied Sir Harry, for I was in-
 troduced to the Prince last Sunday, and he
 asked me if I knew you—I said, yes, inti-
 mately—he then asked how you were dis-
 posed towards him—I replied, that I
 thought you had the highest regard for
 him, &c. His Royal Highness then said, I
 must send to him by Dr. Lee or Lord Eg-
 mont, for what comes from them, is the
 same as if it came from me. This seemed
 strange to us, but I think the drift is evi-
 dent.

Went to the Earl of Shaftesbury's. ^{26.}
 Much talk with him about separating the
 Tories from the Jacobites, on the quarrel
 between them about the late University
 election, which was to be done by bring-
 ing them to a declaration of few heads,
 which, he said, he had made use of, and
 hoped he should succeed.

Mr.

1750. Mr. Oswald came to me from the
 Feb. 28. Prince, whom he found at Carleton House
 —He was received very graciously, and
 the Prince talked to him on many sub-
 jects and of many persons, but never men-
 tioned my name—They agreed that Mr.
 Oswald was to have the Green Cloth, and
 to kiss hands on lady-day.

March 1. Went to the House. Mr. Townshend
 advised with me about General Anstru-
 ther's affair. I begged him to be very
 sure of his proofs, before he began a charge
 in Parliament—He desired leave to come
 to me to morrow and to shew me his pa-
 pers, which I agreed to, but desired him
 to consult with wiser persons than me.

2. Mr. Townshend came and I fairly shew-
 ed him, that calling for the reports in
 council would lead him to embarrass the
 Ministry, who, in this case of Anstruther,
 had delayed justice: that I should be glad,
 it should come forward, but not from him,
 apprising him where his motion would end,
 since he asked my advice as a friend, &c.
 He

He thanked me much, and it being late, 1750.
he desired to come again to morrow morn- March 2.
ing.

Went to Leicester House, but just as I 3.
was going, Mr. Townshend came, and to
my infinite surprise told me that he had
been with the Earl of Egmont, who had
given him a question which comprehended
the civil and military behaviour of Gene-
ral Anstruther, which he would read to
me. He did so, and asked my opinion.
I was astonished at his ignorance, and said,
I had nothing to object to it.

Motion by Mr. Townshend seconded by 4.
Colonel Haldane, for copies of all courts
martial held by Anstruther, while he
commanded in Minorca; and of all com-
plaints against him in council, and the pro-
ceedings thereupon. Agreed, without di-
vision, to drop the courts martial till some
particular facts were alledged, but to suffer
the council papers to come.

Went to Leicester House, where the 6.
Prince

1759. Prince told me he had catched cold, the March 6. day before, at Kew, and had been blooded.

8. The Prince not recovered. Our passing the next week at Kew put off.

10. At Leicester House. The Prince was better, and saw company.

13. At Leicester House. The Prince did not appear, having a return of a pain in his side.

14. At Leicester House. The Prince asleep—twice blooded, and with a blister on his back, as also on both legs that night.

15. The Prince had a plentiful evacuation, and was out of all danger.

16. The Prince without pain or fever.

17. Went twice to Leicester House. The Prince had a bad night, till one this morning, then was better, and continued so.

The

The Prince better, and sat up half an hour, 1750.
Mar. 18.

Went to Leicester House; from thence 20.
to the House of Commons, and then to
HammerSmith. I was told at Leicester
House, at three o'clock, that the Prince
was much better, and had slept eight hours
in the night before, while, I suppose, the
mortification was forming, for he died
this evening a quarter before ten o'clock,
as I found by a letter from Mr. Breton at
six o'clock the following morning.

I came immediately to town, and learned 21.
from Mr. Breton, who was at Leicester
House, when the Prince died, that, for
half an hour before, he was very chearful,
asked to see some of his friends, eat some
bread and butter, and drank coffee: he had
spit for some days, and was at once seized
with a fit of coughing and spitting, which
last was so violent, that it suffocated him.
Lord North was sent to the King. This
morning the King ordered the body to
be opened—an abscess was found in his
H side,

1750. side, the breaking of which destroyed him.
 Mar. 21. His physicians, Wilmot and Lee, knew nothing of his distemper; as they declared, half an hour before he died, that his pulse was like a man's in perfect health. They either would not see, or did not know the consequences of the black thrush, which appeared in his mouth, and quite down into his throat. Their ignorance, or their knowledge of his disorder, renders them equally inexcusable for not calling in other assistance.

From Tuesday the 12th, when he supped at Carleton House, and when he relapsed before he went to bed, the Princess never suffered any English man or woman, above the degree of a Valet de Chambre, to see him; nor did she vouchsafe to see any one, man, or lady of the family, not even the Lady in waiting, till Sunday last, when it was absolutely necessary that somebody should appear to receive compliments; and then Lady Scarborough was ordered, instead of a Lord, who as she apprehended, might have expected to see the Prince.

Prince. She saw Dr. Lee one day before ^{1756.} the death, and, just after the event, she ^{Mar. 21.} had a long conference, till past twelve, with him and the Earl of Egmont. This morning Lady Middlesex saw her, but was not sent for. Lord Middlesex sent his compliments, and was admitted. She sent in for the Duke of Chandois, and also for the Earl of Scarborough at night.

When this unfortunate event happened, I had set on foot, by the means of the Earl of Shaftesbury, a project for an union between the independent Whigs and Tories, by a writing renouncing all tincture of Jacobitism, and affirming short, but constitutional and revolutionary principles. I had given his Lordship the paper: his good heart and understanding made him indefatigable, and so far successful, that there were good grounds to hope for an happy issue. These parties, so united, were to lay this paper, containing these principles, before the Prince; offering to appear as his party, now; and upon those principles to undertake the administration, when he was

1750. King, in the subordination and rank
Mar. 21. among themselves, that he should please
to appoint.—Father of mercy! thy hand,
that wounds, alone can save!

22. Several, in much distress, here. The Earl
of Shaftesbury and Mr. William Beckford
here, by their own appointment; they said,
they came to ask directions what to do
under this fatal change of situation: I said,
that it appeared to me that, if the Pelham
party did not, instantly, drive out the Bed-
ford interest, they must be driven out by
that, though now the weakest party; but
that the Bedford party would become the
strongest, having the King's favourite, and,
now, only son at their head, and at the
head of the army; that he would, by
their interest, small as it might be, and
by the military interest, force the regency,
and then, where are the Pelhams? That
this necessity enforced the necessity of the
projected union—that, being collected and
publicly purged from Jacobitism, they be-
came a respectable body: that if they were
applied to for assistance, they might then
give

give it upon such conditions, and for such 1754.
 share of power as they might think safe Mar. 22.
 and honourable for themselves and their
 country. Secondly, If they were not ap-
 plied to, and the court should take a right
 turn, that then they might, like honest
 and disinterested men, support the court
 without coming into it. And lastly, What
 was most to be dreaded, if they were not
 applied to, and the court should take either
 a dangerous turn, or should continue in the
 same consuming way as at present, that
 then they would be ready to do, what it
 was their duty to do—oppose to the ut-
 most and declare that they mean to wrest
 the administration out of those hands, to
 take it into their own, and apply it to bet-
 ter purposes. That despair, which was
 blameable before, was now become cri-
 minal.

My company went away, much satisfied
 and determined to act accordingly.

I went to Leicester House. The Prin-
 cess afflicted, but well. Went to council;

1750. at night, which was very full. The com-
 Mar. 22. mon prayer altered, but Prince George left,
 as he now stands. The physicians made a
 report, and delivered a paper, being an ac-
 count of the body when opened—I have a
 copy of it—Ordered the bowels to be put
 into a box covered with red velvet, and
 carried in one of the Prince's coaches, by
 such attendants as his Groom of the Stole
 should appoint, and buried in Henry the
 VIIth's chapel. Ordered a committee to
 settle the ceremonies of the funeral.

23. Went to the Earl of Westmoreland's—
 Lord Guernsey there—held a conversation
 upon the present affairs—the Earl said
 that he heard, that Sir John Hynde Cot-
 ton had proposed sending for Gentlemen
 up, acquainting them at the same time,
 that nothing was to be proposed to them,
 but to sit still and wait events. I modestly
 doubted of that measure, from experience
 of the disposition of those country gen-
 tlemen, who, I thought, would neither
 come, if nothing was proposed, nor stay,
 if there was nothing to do; but yet, who
 would

would implicitly follow a few of their 1750.
 Lordships in one or the other: from Mar. 23.
 which it followed, that their Lordships
 should form a set of propositions for the
 centre of union, and then should call
 them together to own them, and act upon
 them, either taking places (if they were
 to be had upon honourable terms) or act-
 ing without them.

I was, in every part, most warmly sup-
 ported by Lord Guernsey, and by Sir Ed-
 ward Deering, who came in. I left them
 together, and thought by the very af-
 fectionate manner of Lord Westmoreland,
 when I left the room, that I had never be-
 fore made such impression upon him.

Went to the Duke of Dorset's—much 24.
 talk. He thinks of the state of the nation
 and of the Pelhams, just as we do; as also
 of the danger from the Duke of Cumber-
 land. At the Speaker's, he also in the
 same way of thinking with us.

1751. Long conversation with Lord Limerick,
Mar. 25. He thinks with us—but we both agreed,
that the Pelhams have not sufficient reso-
lution to do any thing great.

27. Went to council. Orders to the Lord
Steward and Chamberlain to issue warrants
for black cloth, wax lights, &c. for the
rooms at Westminster, where the body is
to be laid, &c. To the Groom of the
Stole and Master of the Horse to his late
Royal Highness, to regulate the march of
the servants, &c. Orders to the Earl
Marshall to direct the Heralds to prepare,
for the consideration of the council, a ce-
remonial for the funeral of his Royal High-
ness, upon the plan of those of the Duke of
Gloucester and of Prince George of Den-
mark, which were formed upon the plan
of the funeral of Charles the second.

28. Sir Francis Dashwood from the Earl of
Westmoreland desired to know, if I thought
it prudent to make an overture to Mr.
Pelham, as a party to join him, if he would
engage to lower the land tax next year to
two

two shillings in the pound, and reduce the 1751.
 army. I sent my duty to the Earl, and Mar. 28.
 beg'd to know, if he thought we were
 united enough to make overtures as a par-
 ty; and if so, what the party was to do
 in return, in case Mr. Pelham should
 comply. These conditions are nugatory,
 and yet, the last, of all others, the most
 difficult to obtain. If we were united, we
 should, now, demand great and national
 conditions, for the safety of the whole,
 which will be as easily obtained, at least,
 as the reduction of the army at present,
 and which reduction, except in the view
 of œconomy, is trifling. Any army may
 be equally ruinous; and yet some must be
 kept till the nation can be armed by a pro-
 per regulation of the militia.

At the Speaker's, where we turned over 29.
 precedents, with relation to the grants of
 the Dutchy of Cornwall, and of the govern-
 ment during minorities.

Saw Mr. Prowse, and found him well 31.
 disposed to the main system. The King
 was

1751. was at Leicester House. This night died
Mar. 31. the Earl of Oxford.

April 3. At council, about the funeral. Cere-
monial from the Heralds read—their orders
were to form it on the plan of the Duke
of Gloucester's and Prince George's of
Denmark. But they had different orders
privately, which, *then*, I did not know.
I thought there was very little cere-
mony, and therefore said, that I supposed,
that they had complied with the orders,
which their Lordships gave about the
plans, on which this funeral was to be
formed. The Lords said, to be sure; and
none seemed to have any doubts, or con-
cerned themselves about it; so I said no
more, though I am satisfied, it is far short
of any funeral of any son of a King. After
the council was up, I asked the Lord
Chancellor about it, who said that he
supposed the Heralds had complied with
their orders, but that he knew nothing of
it, and had never seen any of the plans. I
told him that I mentioned it, because, if
it should appear that any mark of respect
to

to the deceased should be wanting in this 1751.
funeral, it would certainly give great dis- April 3.
taste. I think the plan must be altered.

The King was at Leicester House.

4.

Saw the Earl of Westmoreland, but, his
lady being present, could not talk fully
with him. Mr. Glover dined with me,
and the Earl of Shaftesbury came in the
afternoon, and we agreed to drive it to a
short issue with the Earls of Westmoreland
and Oxford, either to form a regular party
immediately, or to give the point entirely
up. If a party should be formed, then to
fix the subscription for a paper by Mr.
Ralph, to be supported by about twenty
of us, at ten guineas each, and by what
else we can get.

7.

Went to Mr. Oswald's—from thence to
the Earl of Westmoreland, with whom,
and Earl Stanhope, I had a long conversa-
tion. I left them, persuaded of the neces-
sity of forming a party, united by consti-
tutional principles, which should be re-
duced

10.

1751. duced into writing and signed by all the
 April 10. party. Much talk of those principles, of
 which I mentioned such as occurred to
 me and of which they approved. I told
 them that I had once drawn such a politi-
 cal creed for the last opposition, but the
 gentlemen did not care to sign it. That,
 now, I thought the younger part of our
 friends were very much in earnest, and
 only wanted proper leaders and proper
 points to unite heartily. The Lords agreed
 that something should be digested imme-
 diately : I told them that, to make a be-
 ginning, if they pleased, I would send them
 the paper mentioned, in which some hints
 might possibly be of use ; they seemed
 very desirous of seeing it, and I went
 home, and sent it directly to the Earl of
 Westmoreland. I have done enough, and
 henceforth shall live to myself the years,
 which God in his mercy may grant me,
 unless I am called upon to assist.

11. I had much talk with Mr. Oswald on
 the state of affairs, and I told him the steps
 I had taken towards an union of parties :
 that

that I thought I owed it to our friendship 1751.
 to acquaint him that, if this great plan April 11.
 could be effected, I must take my share
 in it. He approved the greatness and honesty of the design, and, at the same time, told me that Mr. Pelham had renewed his offers since the Prince's death, to which he had returned a very general, cool answer: he said that he hoped, from the renewing that offer, to find that Mr. Pelham would shew resolution enough to enter into engagements with some more of us, and avail himself of the present dispositions of the people, to put himself upon his country, and get rid of his open enemies and false friends, which was, now, most practicable and even necessary to prevent his being undone by both.

Lord Limerick consulted with me about 13.
 walking at the funeral. By the Earl Marshall's order, published in the common newspaper of the day (which, with the ceremonial not published till ten o'clock, I keep by me) neither he, as an Irish Peer, nor I, as a Privy Counsellor, could walk.
 He

1751. He expressed a strong resolution to pay
 April 13. his last duty to his royal friend, if practicable. I beg'd him to stay till I could get the ceremonial; he did, and we there found, in a note, that we might walk. Which note, published seven or eight hours before the attendance required, was all the notice that Lords, their sons, and Privy Counsellors had (except those appointed to particular functions) that they would be admitted to walk.

At seven o'clock I went, according to the order, to the House of Lords. The many flights that the poor remains of a much-loved master and friend had met with, and who was now preparing the last trouble he could give his enemies, sunk me so low that, for the first hour, I was incapable of making any observation.

The procession began, and (except the Lords appointed to hold the pall and attend the chief mourner, and those of his own domestics) when the attendants were called in their ranks, there was not one
 English

English Lord, not *one* Bishop, and only 1751.
 one Irish Lord (Limerick), two sons of April 13.
 Dukes (Earl of Drumlandrig and Lord
 Robert Bertie), one Baron's son (Mr. Edge-
 cumbe) and two Privy Counsellors (Sir
 John Rushout and myself), out of these
 great bodies, to make a show of duty to a
 Prince, so great in rank and expectation.
 While we were in the House of Lords, it
 rained very hard, as it has done all the sea-
 son; when we came into Palace Yard, the
 way to the Abbey was lined with soldiers,
 but the managers had not afforded the
 smallest covering over our heads; but, by
 good fortune, while we were from under
 cover, it held up. We went in at the
 S. E. door, and turned short into Henry
 the VIIth's chapel. The service was per-
 formed without either anthem or organ.
 So ended this sad day—*Quem semper acer-
 bum—semper honoratum.*

The corps and bowels were removed,
 last night, to the Prince's lodgings at the
 House of Lords; the whole bed-chamber
 were ordered to attend them from ten in the
 morning

1751. morning till the *enterrement*. There was
 April 13. not the attention to order the Green-Cloth
 to provide them a bit of bread, and these
 gentlemen, of the first rank and distinction,
 in discharge of their last sad duty to a loved
 and a loving master, were forced to bespeak
 a great cold dinner from a common tavern
 in the neighbourhood. At three o'clock
 indeed, they vouchsafed to think of a dinner
 and ordered one—but the disgrace was
 compleat, the tavern dinner was paid for,
 and given to the poor. N.B. The Duke of
 Somerset was chief mourner, notwithstanding
 the flourishing state of the Royal
 family.

15. Lord Shaftesbury came to acquaint me,
 that the project of union went on very
 successfully. I advised him to appoint
 a meeting, for to morrow, of the
 Earls of Westmoreland, Oxford, and
 Stanhope, to settle the points in writing,
 that are to be the centre of that union.
 Dined at Sir Francis Dashwood's, where
 Earl Stanhope read to us the draught of a
 preamble

preamble to such points, which was extremely good. 1751. April 15.

Went to the House—the motion to put off the third reading of the naturalization bill for two months, was carried by 129 against 116. 16. The report of the dismissal of the Duke of Bedford and Earl of Sandwich, and of the introduction of the Earl of Holderness and Lord Anson into their places, is not true; but it is likely to happen.—If so, they surely design to curtail the Southern Province.

At the House. Mr. George Townshend opened General Anstruther's affair, and moved a question concerted with the Court, which was that his Majesty should be addressed to enforce his orders, in consequence of the report of his council, to oblige Lieutenant General Anstruther to make some satisfaction to those of Minorca whom he had oppressed—which must be very unsatisfactory and insufficient. Mr. Townshend, who, of his own accord, engaged in this affair; who, of his own accord, I cord,

1751. cord, on very slight acquaintance, desired
 April 18. my advice, and whom I treated with great
 generosity, as he acknowledged to me and
 others; who imprudently went from me
 to the Earl of Egmont, and brought from
 that Lord a long, inflammatory question,
 which he desired me to correct, and which
 I declined; who received from me the
 proper question in writing, concluding
 with one to establish a civil government
 in Minorca. This gentleman, without
 giving me the least intimation, contents
 himself with moving this same court ques-
 tion: and Lord Egmont, that Lord, the
 other day, so violent, who drew a question
 so very different, thought fit even to ab-
 sent himself on the present.—Such won-
 ders has the poor Prince's death already
 produced!

21. Dined at Lord Middlesex's. Was told
 that Mr. Montague, as Auditor to the
 Princess, Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Boone,
 in the room of Sir John Cust, as Clerks
 of the Green Cloth, Mr. Bludworth as
 Master of the Horse, Messrs. Leslie, Scot,
 and

and Robinson, as Equerries, kissed the Princess's hand this day. 1751.

April 21.

Dined at Sir Francis Dashwood's. Find 23.
by Lord Talbot, that we are not likely to
come to a union; for, now, the terms
they propose to sign, are of a sort that im-
ply an exclusion of coming into office—
Now, as no good can be done to this coun-
try, but by good men coming into office,
it is all over, and I give up all thoughts of
ever being, any farther, useful to man-
kind.

At the House. Ereskine's accusation 24.
against Anstruther, baffled by the Court
through the act of Grace.

Went to town to consult my constant 25.
friend Mr. Bance, about retrieving, if
possible, the captainship of the Dodington
East Indiaman, which Mr. Tucker im-
prudently and unkindly opposes me in:
he being concerned (though not equally
with me) and having the management of
my affairs, has led the rest of the propri-
tors

1751. to think I was engaged, and so, to engage
April 25. themselves to the person he espouſes, which
diſappoints me in ſerving the perſon re-
commended to me by the Princeſs of
Wales.

Mr. Bance has juſt brought Mr. Tucker
to me, who deſiſts from his engagement,
but I am perſuaded it is now too late.

26. Went to town about the ſhip, but did
no good. At the Houſe. A meſſage from
the Crown to the Lords—then a meſſage
from the Lords, by Maſters in Chancery,
to the Commons to continue ſitting ſome
time—then a meſſage from the Crown to
the Commons, by the Chancellor of the
Exchequer, recommending the Princeſs
of Wales for Regent, with ſuch limita-
tions as the Houſes ſhall think proper—
then a meſſage from the Lords, by the
Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas and
the Chief Baron, with an addreſs of thanks;
agreed to *nem. con.*

30. Attended the levèr—then at council.

Lord

Lord Holderness brought over—for the 1751.
seals as I suppose. Earl Harcourt sworn April 30.
in. Earl of Egremont sworn as Lord Lieu-
tenant of Cumberland.

At the House. Resolutions to pave May 3.
Pall Mall by a pound rate: Sir Francis
Dashwood, Lord Trentham, General Ogle-
thorpe and I, ordered to prepare the bill.
Sense of the House taken, if the young
Prince of Wales's new servants should be
re-elected: it was agreed, not. The act
was read; but those, who seemed to favour
a re-election, forgot to call for the war-
rants, that appointed them servants to the
Prince: by whom are they signed? If by
the King, the case would not have admit-
ted a word of dispute. The persons con-
cerned, were Lord Down, Gentlemen of
the Bed-chamber; Mr. Selwyn, sen. Trea-
surer; and Mr. Stone, Sub-Governor.

Saw several of my neighbours about the 6.
pavement, and sent them away pretty well
satisfied.

1751. Went to the House of Lords. The
 May 7. regency bill brought in and opened by the
 Duke of Newcastle. Second reading to-
 morrow. Nothing said, but by the Bi-
 shop of Worcester, who moved, that it
 might be printed, and that the Lords might
 have time to consider it, between the
 second reading and committal. The
 Duke of Newcastle agreed to the printing,
 and it passed, upon the question put. In
 less than ten minutes after the question was
 carried, the Duke got up and said, that
 he was told by some of the Lords, that it
 was very improper to print the bill, upon
 which they resolved not to print it, and
 the Bishop, being supported by no one
 Lord, very decently offered to withdraw
 his motion.—Surely, it was too late after
 it became a question, voted and agreed to.

8. At the House of Lords. Regency bill
 read a second time, and committed for Fri-
 day : not a word said against it.

9. Had intelligence that, upon a message
 from the Earl of Bath, the Princess had
 signified

signified her entire approbation of this bill. I had much consultation what was to be done, considering how many fruitless pains (as it now appeared) I had taken to unite and form a party, and yet no sort of concert was thought upon, even in these great points. The opinion seemed to be, that I should not go to the House.

1751.

May 9.

Went to the House of Lords. They went into a committee upon the regency bill. The clause for erecting the council was opposed by Earl Stanhope alone, who said that such a council was a novelty, and that he was against it, because he thought it unnecessary, till he heard better reasons given for it, than he had, as yet, heard. Nobody answered, or supported him, and he gave no other reasons. So the clause was carried by a division of 92 against 12. When they came to the clause of prolonging the Parliament, Lord Talbot stood up, and shewed the weakness of the Chancellor's arguments, which were drawn from history; and then said, the prolonging the Parliament was an invasion of the people's

10.

1751. rights, that it was the means of perpetuating a corrupt one, and was one of those things that the whole legislature could not do, because they could have no legal power to do it. Lord Granville spoke warmly for it, as the best part of the bill, all of which he approved of; and no one Lord seconded or supported Lord Talbot.

11. I communicated to Mr. Ralph my present resolution of no more meddling with publick affairs, till some party, worth appearing with, shall unite in the service of the country.

13. Dined with Sir Francis Dashwood, and the other gentlemen concerned about the paving bill. I did not go to the House, where the regency bill was read the first time. Sir Francis came home and acquainted me that nobody but Mr. Thomas Pitt and he spoke against the bill. The Tories totally silent. The Court for it. Dr. Lee and Mr. Nugent speaking for it. All the Princess's and late Prince's court for it.

Com-

Committee of the regency bill—the 1751.
 clause establishing the council debated; May 16.
 opposed, in a very fine speech, by the
 Speaker. Mr. William Pitt and Mr. Fox
 had high words, though they were both
 for the bill. Mr. Pitt for the restrictions,
 lest the next Regent should claim full
 powers, if the Princess should die, glancing
 at the Duke. Mr. Fox also for them, but
 defending the Duke. They replied upon
 each other two or three times, but Mr.
 Fox did not vote at last. Mr. Pitt and
 the Grenvilles in office voted for the bill,
 but Lord Cobham spoke and voted against
 it. Thus it was reported to me, but I
 was not there.

They went, to day, in the House, upon 17.
 the clause of prolonging the Parliament.
 The committee sat late. No concert be-
 tween any five people, as I am told,

Was to wait on the Duke of Newcastle, 22.
 to thank him for getting me permission to
 drive through St. James's Park, while the
 King is at Kensington. We parted very
 civilly.

1751. civilly. Paid Lord Middlesex 140*l*. for a
 May 22. set of seven of the Prince's horses.

23. Went to Kensington, and kissed the
 young Prince of Wales's hand, but did not
 see the King.

28. Went to town, to return by water with
 the Spanish and Sardinian ministers, Messrs.
 Lascaris, St. Fiorent, and Lord Barrington.
 We landed at Hammersmith, where we
 were met by the Marquis de Mirepoix,
 the French ambassador, Monsi. d'Abreu,
 and Lord Ashburnham. We all dined
 there.

31. At the House about the paving bill,
 which was read a second time, and com-
 mitted to a private committee.

June 7. At the House. Reported the paving
 bill council, and much debate against it.
 Carried to go on with the amendments,
 but forced to adjourn at the first amend-
 ment, because there were but 35 members
 present.

This

This evening Lord Sandwich received 1751.
his letter of dismissal. June 12.

Heard that the Duke of Bedford resigned 14.
the seals of Secretary, this morning, at
Kensington.

Lord Trentham resigned the Admiralty. 15.

Was at council at Kensington. Earl of 17.
Granville sworn in as President.

Lord Holderness received the seals of 18.
Secretary this morning.

Lord Hartington introduced into the 19.
House of Lords. Made Master of the
Horse.

At council at Kensington. Earl of Hol- 21.
derness sworn first, as a counsellor, and
then as Secretary of State. Duke of Bed-
ford and Lord Burleigh took the oath of
office, as Lords Lieutenants of Devonshire
and Rutlandshire.

I wait-

1751. I waited on the Princess to take my
 June 25. leave: she received me in a very obliging
 manner. The Parliament rose.

27. This morning I wrote to the Duke of
 Newcastle, inclosing Colonel Milles's me-
 morial, who is in the Emperor's service as
 Duke of Tuscany. The memorial sets
 forth, that the Ostend Company bought
 two settlements, Banquibuzar and Covelon,
 of the Mogul: a rebel seized the province
 of Bengal in 1774, and took Banquibuzar
 from the Emperor's governor. He desires
 the King to assist him, either in retaking
 the province, with the consent of, and for
 the Mogul, or, in making war upon the
 usurper, who took and still retains his
 forts. He submits to the King, entirely,
 the share and disposition of the gains, and
 the plan of the expedition.

This plan was attempted about six years
 ago, and cost the Emperor 15,000/. and
 we prevented its execution at the instiga-
 tion of the East India Company. Mr.
 Milles assures me that the province of
 Bengal

Bengal is the richest in the known world; 1751.
 that he knows where to lay his hands on June 27.
 fifty millions sterling; that he can make
 himself master of it with 1500 men, (and
 he designs to carry no more) which the
 Emperor will furnish—all that he demands
 of us is shipping, and stores, &c. enough
 to carry them, to be added to the three
 ships which the Emperor now has, and
 which he bought for this expedition be-
 fore, at the time when we disappointed it.

Went to Eastbury.

28.

On Wednesday evening the Princess July 13.
 walked in Carleton Gardens, supped and
 went to bed very well: she was taken ill
 about six o'clock on Thursday morning,
 and, about eight, was delivered of a Prin-
 cess. Both well. This morning died the
 Duke of St. Alban at London.

The Western mail robbed near Black-
 water, by one man, about one o'clock on
 Monday morning.

31.

We

1751. We dined at Mr. William Churchill's; coming from thence, about six o'clock, from a causeway too narrow, in Mr. Churchill's meadow, called their private road, the coach was overturned into a wet ditch; the company, particularly the gentlemen, were very wet, and if there had been a foot more of water, they must all have been suffocated. We were obliged to return to the house, and we played at cards till day-light.

Sept. 4. Returned from Eastbury to Hammer-smith.

8. News of the birth of a Duke of Burgundy. Mons. de Mirepoix made a Duke and Peer of France.

28. The Comte de Richer court, the Emperor's minister, and Colonel Milles, came here in the morning, to talk about the expedition to Bengal. I wrote, immediately, an account of it to the Duke of Newcastle.

Received a very civil letter from the Duke of Newcastle, about the expedition to Bengal. 1751. Oa. 1.

Waited upon the Duke, and was very kindly received; he told me all that had passed about Bengal, and put the event upon the consent and concurrence of the East India Company. Called upon Dr. Lee, who informed me that the gentlemen, accused of a secret treaty with the late Prince, had put it in issue with the King, that the Prince applied to them, and that they declined it, and referred the King to the Princess for the truth of their assertion. This is bold, for I know the assertion to be false. 2.

Went to wait on the Comte de Richcourt, and the Bishop of London. Colonel Milles came, to whom I delivered the Duke of Newcastle's directions, that, if he would consent that Mr. Drake and Alderman Baker, of the East India Company, should ask leave of the Court of Directors to receive proposals from him, they were ready 4.

1751. ready to ask it, and if obtained, to enter
Oct. 4. into the matter with him.

13. News of the death of the Prince of
Orange.

14. Waited on the Princess, and was most
graciously received. She was pleased to
send for the Prince of Wales, Prince Ed-
ward, and the Princess Augusta.

24. Saw Mr. Dawkins's drawings of the an-
tiquities, which he saw in the East; they
are exceedingly fine and curious.

29. Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and I,
went from the Cockpit to dine with the
Lord Mayor: there were none of the coun-
cil, except us three. Lord Granville and I
went together.

30. The King's birth-day. The drawing-
room in weepers.

Nov. 14. Parliament opened. Lord Downe and
Sir

Sir William Beauchamp, proctor, moved 1751.
and seconded the address. No opposition Nov. 14.
to it.

The account which Cary brought to 18.
me, I think, puts an end to the Bengal
expedition.

At the House. Order to commit Mr. 20.
Murray to Newgate renewed.

Last Saturday the Duke of Cumberland 21.
had a bad fall from his horse, while he was
hunting at Windsor.

Went to council at St. James's, where 26.
proclamation, with 500*l.* reward, was or-
dered for apprehending Mr. Murray, in
consequence of a resolution of the House.

This day died Lord Bolingbroke. Dec. 12.

Went to council, where the trustees for 19.
Georgia agreed to surrender their charter
to the King, absolutely and uncondition-
ally.

K

Was

1751. Was to wait upon the Princess of Wales.
Dec. 21. Received in a manner most remarkably kind by her and all the royal children.

1752. Waited upon the Princess, whose kindness seemed to encrease towards me.
Jan. 1.

26. The Solicitor General, with other company, dined with me. On a malicious report that I had forced myself upon the late Prince of Wales, and into his service, I explained the whole transaction to the Solicitor General, and produced to him, all the proper vouchers that verified it, step by step.

30. Went to council, where Lord Granville very imprudently drew in question the validity of the French treaty of commerce, making the goods of enemies on French bottoms free from capture. This was, however, left undecided.

Feb. 2. Mr. Furnese dined with me, and gave me an account of what had passed between him and the Solicitor General (Mr. Murray)

ray) about a message to Mr. Tucker, by 1752.
 Mr. Ellis, from Mr. Pelham, to know Feb. 2.
 what was to be done on a new election at
 Weymouth, pretending that the chusing
 two, at his nomination, was to last always.
 The Solicitor General entered into a detail
 of my affairs with much affection and
 warmth, and said, he knew there was not
 the least indisposition towards me in the
 ministry, but was afraid, that the King
 had been strongly prejudiced against me
 personally: that he would take it upon
 him to bring this matter to a proper issue,
 one way or another; as it was by no means
 fitting, that I should offer or ask for any
 thing, till I was sure of being well received.
 He behaved nobly, and like a friend. The
 event is with God.

Went to council. Gave the Solicitor 4.
 General an account in writing, of the whole
 proceeding of the late Prince of Wales,
 in the demand of 100,000*l.* *per ann.* in
 Parliament.

Went to the Cockpit to a prize cause, 6.

K 2 which

1752. which turned upon the authenticity of the
 Feb. 6. treaty of commerce with France; several
 Lords (of which the Lord President was
 one) doubted of its being in force. I did
 not, and it was at last decided by virtue of
 that treaty. We ended that long dispute
 of General Anstruther and Minorca, by
 referring the costs and damages he is to
 pay, to the Master of the Rolls and Gene-
 ral Bland.

9. Mr. Furnese called on me. He had
 seen the Solicitor General, who had in-
 formed him, that there was not the least
 indisposition in the Pelhams, but, on the
 contrary, a willingness to live well with
 me. That they said, it would not be im-
 possible to remove the ill impressions made
 upon the King, but it required a little
 time, &c. If they removed the Pitts, &c.
 then it might be easy.

10. Mr. Ellis was with me: he introduced
 the talk of his election on a new Parlia-
 ment. I told him, that I thought my
 behaviour, both publick and private, even
 in

in opposition, never could have given just 1752.
 cause of offence to the Pelhams, or could Feb. 10.
 have shewn any indisposition to live personally well with them: that, as I was, now, entirely free from engagements, I was sincerely desirous of Mr. Pelham's favour and friendship, if he would accept of my friendship and attachment: if then, he would accept of my services, he might, *upon proper conditions*, command my interest, and in that case, nobody would be more welcome to me at Weymouth, than he, Mr. Ellis. That this was in Mr. Pelham's breast, who best knew his own disposition, but that mine was entirely inclined to be his friend and servant, *upon proper conditions*. This *of proper conditions*, was frequently repeated, and Mr. Ellis desired to observe, that there was neither promise nor engagement.

Saw the Solicitor General by appointment, and found his report much less favourable than Mr. Furnese understood it. That the Pelhams were very well disposed to me, but that the King was so much

1752. prejudiced against me by former misrep-
Feb. 15. sentations, that he feared they could answer
for nothing, &c. So we parted, I taking
it for a thing entirely broken off, but he
saying, that he did not yet see it in that
light.

20. Waited on the Princess, and was very
graciously received.

March 3. The King's birth-day kept. I was at
court.

13. I waited on the Princess. A chapter of
the Garter. Prince Edward, the Stad-
holder, the Earls of Lincoln, Winchelsea,
and Cardigan elected.

18. Went to council, on the particular
cause of a prize taken from the Spa-
niards by Admiral Knowles, the 3d of
September, 1748, in America. It turned
upon the interpretation of the terms for
hostilities ceasing in those parts, which
were fixed by the preliminaries of Aix la
Chapelle (which refers to the treaty of
sus-

suspension between us and France, 1712) 1752.
and the proclamations, here, and other Mar. 18.
acts of state, there—I delivered my opinion, at large, for restitution. The Lords took a further day to give judgment, but the majority seem to be with me, and I think, it must be so decided.

A cause on a capture by Admiral Griffin 19.
in the East Indies, commonly called the Lascar's cause. The claim against it appeared to be a manifest forgery and was rejected; and the prize must be adjudged to the captors when we next meet.

Went to council at St. James's—The 30.
King declared the Regency, as usual, and the Councillors took leave and kissed his hand. The King set out, about four, the following morning for Harwich.

This morning my old acquaintance, Mr. April 9.
Scrope, died at the age of eighty-four.

Consulted the Speaker about Dr. Thom- 16.
son's privilege.

1752. Went to town to attend Dr. Thomson's
 April 17. action of defamation against Saxon the
 apothecary, at the King's Bench.—Began
 at six, ended at nine.—Evidences, speaking
 to the Doctor's skill and reputation, were
 the Duke of Roxburgh, Earl of Middlesex,
 Mr. Levison, Sir Francis Dashwood, Sir
 Francis Eyles, Mr. Drax and myself. He
 carried his cause and the jury gave 20*l*.
 damages.

21. At council—the Solicitor General told
 me he had spoken to Mr. Pelham, as from
 himself,—that there was a real good-will
 and desire to take me with them, but that
 they had fears to engage me, least they, on
 their part, should not be able to fulfil
 their engagements. That they were afraid
 of the King, and of the party (the old
 Walpolians) nick named the Black-tan,
 &c. The Solicitor advised me by all
 means to see Mr. Pelham, and that I should
 meet with a friendly, confidential recep-
 tion, &c. &c. This is nothing, but obli-
 ges me to see him.

Saw

1752.

May 5.

Saw Mr. Pelham, by appointment, in Arlington Street—I began by telling him, that the applications I had received from Mr. Ellis about his election, at Weymouth, I considered as giving me handle to wait upon him; for I was come to offer him, not only that, but all the services in my power, and that I was authoris'd to say the same from all my friends. He said, he should willingly embrace it, were it not for fear, that he should not be able to fulfil what he wished to do, on his part. I asked, whether he would admit of a confidential conversation—he said, he could have no reason to wish any other, and that what Ellis had said, was from him, and was meant to produce such a conversation. I then asked him, if there was any real inclination, in the Duke of Newcastle and him, to accept of us into their friendship and protection, if objections could be removed; for that I knew the different facility of removing them, when there was a little good-will at the bottom, and when it was the work of importance, only—he would observe, that I did not arrogate importance,

1752. portance, but if I had it, I would accept of
 May 5. nothing that was only owing to that—that,
 at my time of life, nothing would tempt
 me to come into any Court, upon the foot
 of force and intrusion? That I said this,
 to explain to him, that I desired to live
 with him, and his, as their attached friend
 and servant; that I desired no rank which
 could justly create envy in my equals, or
 any sort of power that might occasion sus-
 picion in my superiors. Reserving only,
 that, if he gave me a musket, and ordered
 me to a post, I should certainly fire.
 That, if clouds should arise, I was not a-
 fraid at all, to meet the great geniuses now
 on the stage. Mr. Pelham said, that there
 were real good wishes and good-will, and
 for nobody more; but how to put them
 in execution was what hindered him from
 saying all he wished—that there were dif-
 ficulties, and great ones, with the King,
 on account of my quitting his service for
 the Prince's, &c. I replied, that I was a-
 ware of such a prejudice; but that I be-
 lieved, when it was represented to the King,
 and by him as his opinion, that I could be
 of

of some utility to his Majesty's service, by 1752.
 my own and by the weight of my friends, May 5.
 particularly in chusing several members,
 it would be the means of removing all pre-
 judices. For that, though I knew that no
 pains had been spared to make him (Mr.
 Pelham) believe the contrary, yet I did as-
 sure him, as a gentleman and his servant,
 that the interest of Weymouth was wholly
 in Mr. Tucker and me: that in the coun-
 try it was impossible to chuse one member
 against us, at least, without the utmost vi-
 olence: that, indeed, he could give us a
 great deal of trouble there, and, I owned,
 could chuse any four he pleased (by peti-
 tion) at Westminster. But that, I knew,
 it was not in his temper, and I could not
 think it was for his interest to have re-
 course to flagrant acts of violence, to chuse
 two members (which was the most he pre-
 tended to,) when he might have all four,
 and me too, without any violence at all.

Mr. Pelham did not pretend to set up
 any right of the court, or that they design-
 ed to make use of any force against me,
 but

1752. but said, to be sure, what I had hinted
 May 5. must be the way, that he must take to-
 wards the King, and that he would truly
 tell me all that he knew about the King's
 prejudice against me—that his Majesty
 was angry at my quitting, though he re-
 ceived it better than he expected, as he
 had told me before: but at my going into
 the Prince's service afterwards, the King
 broke out and said to him, here is a fine
 end of civilities; here is Dodington, you
 made me give him, the other day, a great
 employment, and, now, he has thrown it
 at your head, and is gone over to my son,
 and besides, a nominal place is made for
 him, to give him a pretence of putting
 himself at the head of his measures, and
 more to this purpose—after this, upon my
 coming to Kensington, on a Sunday, some
 time after the Prince's death, the King
 said, I see Dodington here sometimes;
 what does he come for? to which Pelham
 replied, that he did not know, indeed, but
 he did not believe that I had any particular
 views, because he had never had the least
 hint of any; which, if I had formed any,
 he

he thought, he should, sooner than another 1752.
 have heard of them from the long acquaint- May 5.
 ance between us: that, he was sure, my
 coming to court was to shew my duty,
 and that I desired to live in his favour,
 and, he supposed, that I might wish for
 his (Pelham's) protection and desire to
 come into his service: but that was guess
 only—the King replied, no, there has been
 too much of that already—and that the
 conversation did not end well. That he
 would tell me the bottom of all his poli-
 ticks and his brother's too, for they must
 in the end be the same, and that was, to
 chuse a new Parliament, that should be all
 of a piece, such a one, as might serve the
 King if he lived, and be steady to put the
 young King in the right way, if the old
 one died:—that he meant a thorough
 Whig Parliament; for when there were
 factions, though a wise man was obliged
 to avail himself of them, as well as he
 could, yet they were not desirable, nor
 what he meant, but he wished to have a
 thorough Whig Parliament all of a piece.
 I replied, that I approved of what he said,
 and

1752. and thought, that the offers I now made
 May 5. him, from myself and friends, might contribute to facilitate that end—he said, it was for that end, that he told it to me. That they were, now, without competition, as well with the King as they could possibly hope for: but that he was not so weak as to imagine that it depended upon any thing but the ease they procured his Majesty, in carrying on his service: that the King's temper was to be observed and complied with, &c. &c.

That, upon the present subject, he himself, was most sincere and desirous to effect it, and would do his best, and he was sure his brother would do so too, and that he would write to him in conformity. That, as to borough matters, when he was pressed about Weymouth (as, to be sure, both of us must expect,) he thought the best language he could hold was, that he and I lived very well together, and that he had no room to think, that any thing would be done there, that would be disagreeable or differ-

differviceable to him; and that I should 1752.
deal in the same general terms, &c. May 5

I said, that, as to quitting the King's service, I did not do it by any compact with the Prince, that it was full four months after, before his Royal Highness made me any offers, and he then did it in such a manner, that left me no option to refuse, without offending him for ever. That Mr. Solicitor General Murray knew this; and that I had living and written evidence to prove it incontestably. Since I came into the Prince's service, I could appeal to him, whether my behaviour was not entirely calculated to soften, rather than to inflame, even to the loss of my favour; whether, when the little, incendiary system prevailed, by which alone many of those about his Royal Highness's person could ever be of any significance, I did not endeavour to check it, and when I could not, did not absent myself from the House, rather than take a part or countenance it. But, however, I desired the King should know, that I would not justify with my Sovereign and my master, but submitted myself

1752. myself to think that I was to blame, since
 May 5. he was displeased, and that I therefore
 humbly begged pardon, which was all in
 my power to do, except to shew him, by
 my future services, that I deserved it.
 That this, with the interest I could, and
 was willing to center in his Majesty's ser-
 vice, I thought, might be sufficient to re-
 move objections, (which had in reality no
 foundation) especially, when conveyed
 through so able, so powerful, and, I trusted,
 so friendly a channel. That, upon the
 whole, he might see, and, I meant, he
 should, that I was very desirous this event
 should take place, from a sincere wish to
 attach myself to him, and to end my life
 with those, with whom I began it. That
 I was desirous to serve my country, and
 chose to do it with the good liking of the
 King—but if his Majesty should shut up
 that way, that then I must endeavour to
 do it by such ways as should offer in the
 course of things. Mr. Pelham renewed
 the assurances of his sincere wishes and en-
 deavours, in a very decent manner, and ad-
 ded, that he was restrained from saying
 what

what he wished, out of the regard he owed 1752.
me, not to say any thing he was not sure May 5.
to perform, and concluded, by inviting
himself in a most gentlemanlike and
obliging manner, to Hammersmith.

Went to the Speaker's in Surry, with 8.
Mr. Chamberlayne, about Dr. Thomson's
most disagreeable affair.

Sir Francis Dashwood dined with me, 11.
and I communicated to him what had pas-
sed between Mr. Pelham and me; I of-
fered him to be of the party, but he de-
clined it.

Prince of Wales's birth-day. I went to 24.
St. James's. Great court, but not in new
cloathes.

Dined with me, Lord Lincoln, Messrs. 25.
Pelham, Vane and son, Solicitor General,
and Furnese. Much wine, and as much
good humour as I ever met with; both
lasted till almost eleven o'clock.

L

Dined

1752. Dined at Lord Lincoln's with Mr. Pel.
May 31. ham, &c.—staid late.

June 7. Dined with Mr. Pelham at Esther. Much
drink and good humour.

18. At the Cockpit: a complaint by Mr.
Webb against Mr. William Sharpe, for
taking exorbitant fees.

20. Went to attend Dr. Thomson's cause.
The court would not enter into proofs
whether he was, or was not, my servant.

21. I went to Mr. Oswald's. He expressed
much affection and attachment towards me.

23. Went to the Cockpit. Mr. Webb's accu-
sation of Mr. William Sharpe, for taking
three guineas, as a council fee, in every
prize cause, from the gainer only, heard;
and adjudged to be false, groundless, and
malicious.

27. Mr. Verchaffelts dined here, and I paid
him 100/. in part, for his statue.

Went

Went to town to meet Lord Middlesex 1752.
 and Counsellor Forrester. Lord Middle- July 6.
 sex gave me full power to make his sub-
 mission, and to endeavour to reconcile him
 to his father. Owen tried, and acquitted,
 for publishing Mr. Murray's case. This
 is the third great case, where the juries
 have insisted on judging the matter of law,
 as well as of fact. The first was of Bushell,
 the Quaker, reported by Lord Chief Jus-
 tice Vaughan: the second, was that of the
 Bishops in the reign of James the II^d.

I waited on the Duke of Dorset. I 7.
 chose to put the question to him hypothet-
 ically; if his son should throw himself
 at his feet, and declare an unreserved sub-
 mission and sorrow for what is past—what
 would he do? He was much moved. I
 desired he would not answer me then, as
 I had no commission to demand it, but
 that he would consider of it, because, as
 the family were to come to me at East-
 bury, if I should receive such commission,
 I should think it my duty both to him

1752. and his son, to lay it plainly before him,
 July 7. if it should be full and ample, as it ought
 to be.

15. I went early to town to take my leave
 of Mr. Pelham. After a little general
 conversation, I rose to go away, and
 said that the Solicitor General had told
 me, that it was not only his own, but Mr.
 Pelham's opinion, that nothing of our af-
 fair should be broken to the King, till his
 return from Hanover; and, therefore, I
 asked him no news. He replied, it was
 their opinion—that he had treated me
 with the utmost sincerity, and would con-
 tinue to do so—that he sincerely wished
 the thing, and would do every thing to
 bring it about—that all reasons were for
 it—that he had told me the peculiarity of
 temper, the prejudices, &c. that made
 things disagreeable, but that he would do
 his best. I replied, that, considering the
 name he bore, I could have no doubt of
 his sincerity, and therefore would patient-
 ly wait the event. But that I thought,
 when, through a canal so favourable, the
 King

King was informed that, when I quitted 1752.
 his service, it was not by a bargain to en- July 15.
 ter into the Prince's, and that I never made
 the Prince any proposition at all—that it
 was more than four months after my quit-
 ting, that the Prince made me any. When
 his Majesty is desired to reflect, how much,
 when I came into the Prince's service, I
 endeavoured to bring a little temper and
 moderation into it, and when I could not
 succeed in that, I would not support the
 incendiary part, and therefore did not go
 to the House. That the Princess, the
 Solicitor General, and other living wit-
 nesses, which I could produce, knew the
 first, and that I could appeal to himself
 (Pelham) for the truth of the last. But,
 setting all this aside, when his Majesty
 should be informed that I would not jus-
 tify against my King and my master. That,
 since he was displeased, I was willing to
 think myself to blame, and humbly to de-
 mand his pardon, assuring him that my
 future services should deserve it. Here I
 desired him to observe that, when a gen-
 tleman asks pardon, he is with us entitled

1752. to it, and it was what I would not do, when
 July 15th I was in the right, to any subject in the
 world, or to any Prince, but himself.
 When his Majesty was assured that I was
 capable of facilitating his affairs, and that
 his chief servants were desirous of receiv-
 ing me—

If all this, represented by those he did,
 and ought chiefly to rely on, would not do,
 I hoped Mr. Pelham would think, that I
 had discharged my humble duty to his
 Majesty, and shewed how desirous I was,
 of passing the rest of my life with him,
 and under his protection; for, I thought,
 I had said and done as much as any man
 of honour could do, or say, and had gone
 as far as was possible. Mr. Pelham said,
 that he understood me perfectly well, that
 he wished the thing cordially, and would
 do all imaginable justice and leave nothing,
 in his power, unattempted to persuade the
 King—that, in short, he had explained to
 me the bottom of his politicks—that he
 had a great regard for all Europe, but
 did not trouble himself much about it—
 that

that his concern was to keep things on a 1752.
 right foot at home—that if the King was July 15.
 willing to *arrandir* his affairs, and let them
 get together, as many as they could o
 those, who could best contribute towards
 it, in order to go on as he was bred up,
 and suffer them to endeavour to have a
 thorough Whig Parliament chosen, which
 would make the remains of his Majesty's
 life easy, and would settle the young Prince
 upon the throne, so as to secure him a
 prospect of a prosperous reign. If *they*
 would let him do this, he was at their ser-
 vice; if not, he could be contented to be
 a private man as well as another—not that
 he complained of the King, &c. In short,
 here he spoke a little Pelham, but intelli-
 gible enough to those who are acquainted
 with the language.

We parted very kindly.

By the Princess's commands I passed the 16.
 day with her at Kew. I arrived there about
 eleven in the morning, and we passed two or
 three hours together, alone, in the gardens.

L 4

I in-

1752. I informed her, by her order, of the state
 July 16. of the Irish affairs, which had made so
 much noise. She asked me about a report
 she had heard concerning a reconciliation
 between the Duke of Dorset and Lord
 Middlesex. I said, it would be impracti-
 cable, unless Lord Middlesex would en-
 tirely submit to his father; and even then,
 his behaviour had made the wound so
 deep, that I could not be answerable what
 the Duke would do. She seemed desirous
 of it, and wished I would try. I told
 her that, as Lord and Lady Middlesex
 were to be with me, in the country, I
 would see what his Lordship could be
 brought to, for from thence only it could
 move, if at all. I opened myself no far-
 ther to her. We came in, an hour before
 dinner. I dined at the Bed-chamber wo-
 man's table, where was Mr. Cresset, who
 behaved very courteously to me, and is a
 very knowing man. After dinner, her
 Royal Highness sent for me: we walked
 round Richmond Gardens: she was at-
 tended by the Ladies Augusta and Eliza-
 beth, Messrs. Cresset and Bludworth.

When

When we returned, she ordered me to 1752.
 come in with her: we sat down, and she July 16.
 turned the discourse upon the ministry.
 I soon perceived she had heard something
 of the late correspondence between Mr.
 Pelham and me; I therefore thought it
 fit to tell her that, from an opportunity
 which had arisen from them, I had lately
 renewed my correspondence with them,
 and that I had taken occasion to tell them,
 that I was desirous of ending my life, in
 quiet, with those with whom I had began
 it, and whom I most esteemed, &c. That
 they received my offers of friendship very
 civilly, and seemed desirous of receiving me;
 but that they apprehended the prejudices of
 the King against me, from the honour I had
 of belonging to the Prince, &c. That the
 answer I made, was that my inclinations
 were sincere, as, I supposed, their kind
 acceptance was also; and that, for the
 rest, I must leave it to them. I then put
 her in mind, that I never asked any thing
 of his Royal Highness; that he never
 promised any thing to me, till four months
 after I had quitted my employment; and
 that

1752. that I, then, testified my surprise to her,
 July 16. and acquainted her with all that passed. She said, she remembered it very well. I then reminded her, how, from my appearance as a servant at Cliefden, I formed a plan of temper and moderation: that, knowing her right way of thinking, I ventured to communicate the plan to her, and beg'd her protection, in the execution of it, even before we returned to town—that I always had persisted in it, and never would engage in any other. She replied, it was very true; she was a very good witness of it, and would always assert it, &c. I asked leave to wait on her at Kew, if she should be there at my return, which she gave me in a very obliging manner, and then I came home to Hammer-smith by ten at night.

20. At half past three, without going to bed, Mrs. Dodington and I set out in our post-chaise for Eastbury, where we arrived the same day, at six in the afternoon.

Sept. 15. Messrs. Dodington, Ralph, and I went
 to

to Poole, to poll for a Sheriff and Mayor. 1752.
 We lost both elections, and I think Mr. Sept. 15.
 Trenchard's election in danger.

We returned to HammerSmith. 26,

Went to Mr. Pelham's. He gave me 28.
 an account of Earl Poulett's correspon-
 dence with him, about the vacancy at
 Bridgewater. I mentioned, that I had
 written to his Lordship, to make it a
 means of reconciling the family. He
 seemed much indisposed towards Mr. Vere.
 There was company, and so we could not
 talk fully. At council, there was nothing
 to do but to prorogue the Parliament, and
 issue a proclamation for a Scotch Peer, on
 the death of the Duke of Gordon.

Went to town to meet the Duke of 08. 2.
 Dorset. I made his son's submissions to
 him, and endeavoured to procure a full
 reconciliation. We had a long confe-
 rence. He alledged the many, almost un-
 pardonable provocations, which I know
 to be true; but did not absolutely refuse
 to

1752. to forgive him. He boggled much at the
 Oa. 2. freeing his son from his debts, and said,
 that nothing but his distresses drove him
 to think of his duty, and therefore, he
 expected some actions, to convince him of
 his sincerity. To this I said that, as to
 enumerating provocations, I thought our
 most rational point was to look for reasons
 to forgive, instead of materials to continue
 the quarrel. That as to paying the debts,
 I wished it was come to that, for I could
 make that circumstance very practicable.
 As to the motives of his son's repentance,
 I allowed them; but he must allow that
 they were, too often, the same with those
 of us all to our common father, to whom
 we were more obliged, than we could be
 to our natural parent—That God accepted
 our repentance, though grounded on dis-
 tress: should *we* then refuse it when offered
 to us? As to actions, what should they
 be?—would he please to subscribe. This
 was matter of some difficulty; and as the
 conversation had been very long, we agreed
 to meet again, to consider if any tem-
 perament can be found. I greatly doubt
 it:

it: but if Lord Middlesex would help 1752.
himself—though I think he will not— Oa. 2.
it might succeed.

I went to town to see Mr. Pelham, and
laid before him the utility of his taking the
occasion of Mr. Poulett's death, to make
up the quarrel between the Earl and his
brothers, by chusing Mr. Vere Poulett in
his place. Mr. Pelham would not enter
into it, as Mr. Vere had left them unhand-
somely, and had treated him ill, personally
wherever he could be heard. He was in-
deed for the union of the family, but he
would have nothing to do with Mr. Vere,
from his personal behaviour, though he
could very well live and treat with those
who opposed, and even personally opposed
him; which, considering those he has
about him, was, I thought, saying in ef-
fect, that he would take a blow from a
strong man, but not from a weak one. He
then said, that they knew nothing positive
as to the King's coming; but should know
by the next courier, whether he designed
to go to Hanover the next year. For that he
had written to his brother, to beg to know

4.

of

1752. of his Majesty, whether he would have
 Oa. 4. the Parliament meet before, or after Christmas. We touched upon the subsidies attending the election of a King of the Romans: Mr. Pelham's face fell, and he grew very uneasy upon it, and expressed much dislike at the way it was conducted. He said, he was always against these subsidies; that his idea was, that, if the dissenting electors would give in the ultimatum of their demands, and perform the conditions before they received the reward, then, indeed, when we were sure of our bargain, it might be worth considering if it were prudent to pay the price: but, to be buying one elector after another, was what he abhorred and could not approve of. It must have an end—he had declared so in Parliament, and, as I was not present at the debate, he would tell me what he said, for he found that he had been misrepresented. I told him, that I had heard from many quarters how he was understood; that though I was satisfied that he said nothing but what was proper, yet, whatever was the general acceptance

was worth attending to : I continued, that 1752.
 it was allowed on all hands, that he de- Oa. 4.
 clared against the subsidies in general, but
 that he was for the present demand, as it
 was to be the last, and as he had good rea-
 son to think, it would certainly attain the
 end : that it was, by somebody, fastened
 upon him, who, rejecting all that others
 had said, declared that he voted for them,
 singly on the assurances given by him.
 Mr. Pelham replied, Who ? Pitt ? I said
 No ; I thought it was Mr. Fox. He re-
 peated, in a low voice ; Oh, Fox ! with
 great signs of uneasiness and discomposure,
 and in that situation I left him.

I received a letter from Mr. Cresset, that 9.
 her Royal Highness would see me this
 morning. I made haste to dress, and got
 to Kew by half an hour after eleven. I
 saw her Royal Highness very soon : she,
 the Ladies Augusta, Elizabeth, and I went
 out, and we walked, without sitting down,
 for near three hours. We had much talk
 upon all manner of private subjects, serious
 and ludicrous. Her behaviour was open,
 friendly,

1752. friendly, and unaffected. She commanded
 Oct. 9. me to dine, and to pass the afternoon with
 her. When we came in, we met Lady
 Middlesex, who had sent me word she
 was to be there. We walked in the af-
 ternoon till it was dark. As we came in,
 she said, that she had a petition from the
 Prince, that we would play at comet, of
 which he was very fond. The party was
 the Princess, the Prince of Wales, Prince
 Edward, the Ladies Augusta and Eliza-
 beth, Ladies Middlesex and Charlotte Ed-
 win, and myself.

11. I received an account from Bridgewater
 that, at the Mayor's feast, Mr. Balch, who
 was present, was declared candidate to
 succeed Mr. Poulett. I sent an abstract
 of the letter, with one of my own, to Mr.
 Pelham.

13. Saw Mr. Pelham, and spoke to him
 about this sudden event at Bridgewater.
 He agreed that it was wholly Earl Pou-
 lett's fault, in not determining and recom-
 mending somebody sooner. He seemed

to be well enough satisfied, from the cha- 1752.
 racter I had given him of Mr. Balch. Oa. 13.

The Princess having sent to desire me 15.
 to pass this day with her, I waited on her
 accordingly between eleven and twelve.
 I saw her immediately; her Royal High-
 ness, the children, and Lady Charlotte
 Edwin went walking till two, and then
 returned to prayers, from thence to dinner.
 As soon as dinner was over, she sent for
 me, and we sat down to comets. We rose
 from play about nine: the royal children
 retired, and the Princess called me to the
 farther end of the room, and the two la-
 dies (Lady Charlotte Edwin and Lady
 Howe) who were to sup with her, re-
 mained at the other end. She began by
 saying, that she liked the Prince should,
 now and then, amuse himself at small play,
 but that Princes should never play deep,
 both for the example, and because it did
 not become them to win great sums.
 From thence, she told me, that it was
 highly improper, the manner in which
 the Princess **** behaved at Bath; that
 M she

1752. she played, publickly, all the evening very
 Oa. 15. deep. I asked with whom? She said,
 with the Duke and Dutcheſs of Bedford:
 that it was prodigious what work ſhe made
 with Lord Cheſterfield: that, when his
 Lordſhip was at court, ſhe would hardly
 ſpeak to him, at leaſt, as little as was poſ-
 ſible to a man of his rank; but that now,
 at Bath, ſhe ſent to enquire of his coming
 before he arrived; and when he came, ſhe
 ſent her compliments of expecting him at
 all her parties at play; and that he ſhould
 always ſit by her in the publick rooms,
 that he might be ſure of a warm place, &c.
 I asked her, how theſe demonſtrations with
 him and the Bedfords, were to be repre-
 ſented to the King? She ſaid, ſhe did not
 underſtand it. That, the Duke of Bedford,
 when he went out, treated the Duke of
 Newcaſtle very ill to the King, not only
 as to publick, but to private matters with
 relation to Lord Gower: but that, ſome
 time afterwards, in the ſummer, the Duke
 of Bedford relented, and asked an audience,
 when he unſaid great part of what he had
 ſaid before (and on which account the
 King

King had been very much displeased with the Duke of Newcastle) and attributed it to misinformation. I asked her, if that could be so? She replied, she was sure of it, and knew it to be true. I observed to her, that, notwithstanding this, in the winter, his Grace (of Bedford) made a formal attack, and a very strong one too, in the House of Lords, against the Saxon subsidy. She said, it was true, and that then the King was again very angry, and told *her* that the Duke of Bedford did not know his own mind. She herself, indeed, had no opinion of his judgment, but said, that he was governed by Lord Sandwich, of whom she did not think very well; that he had made the Duke resign, and that they were, both, very much combined, and in intimate correspondence with the Duke of Cumberland. How they managed with the King, she did not know, but she thought that they did not mean to act, at least, to any purpose now: that *their* views were upon the minority. I said that, in this light, it seemed highly imprudent in the Duke of Bedford to resign

1752.

Oa. 15.

1752. his office, which office gave him a settled
 08.15. place in the Council of Regency. She
 answered, it was very true—it was Lord
 Sandwich's doing—but that she was satis-
 fied the minority was their point of action.
 I said, that it was necessary for her Royal
 Highness to look about her a little, and to
 secure friends in whom she could trust, to
 see that justice was done unto her in that
 event, not only from that quarter, but
 from all quarters, for she must have
 observed, that the present government had
 taken the best care, they could, to secure
 themselves. She said, Yes, good folks!
 they had not neglected themselves; and
 she would act as I had hinted, not only
 for her own sake, but the sake of her son
 and of the nation. I said that, not know-
 ing what part her Royal Highness would
 take in the regency bill, I had prepared
 myself to oppose it: that I should have
 opposed it in a very different manner from
 those, who meddled with it: that I would
 have opposed it upon principles, that
 should have made the King himself weary
 of the bill, not as an opposition to his
 Ma-

Majesty and his ministers, but as a measure 1752.
 of his ministers to secure their own power Oa. 15.
 at the expence, and in the diminution of
 the power of the Crown: and I did believe,
 that, with the assistance I was sure of, I
 could have hung upon the bill so long,
 and have shewn it in such lights, that, at
 last, the King should have been out of
 humour with it before it passed, as I had
 reason to believe he was, since. That,
 however, when I found, that she took the
 party of acquiescence, which upon con-
 sideration (though I thought, I should
 hardly have had the prudence to advise the
 measure) I was thoroughly convinced was
 much the most wise and adviseable mode
 that could be taken, that, then, I dropped
 all shew of opposition and did not
 go to the House, that I might not fur-
 nish an handle to render me obnoxious:
 that, with the same view in the late tran-
 saction between Mr. Pelham and me, I
 had made ten steps to their one, so that if
 nothing came of it, they could not say,
 that I was desirous to continue and propa-
 gate resentments, &c.

1752. That, I thought, the persons, now in
 Oa. 15, power, extremely proper for her to go on
 with in case of a minority, and all, that
 I meant by mentioning the regency bill,
 was to shew, that, as they had taken all
 proper precautions for their own security,
 it might not be unreasonable that her
 Royal Highness should keep a look out,
 and secure such friends, who, though they
 acted with government, might see that
 she had her due share of it; for that there
 was such a thing as being great, and at the
 same time inconsiderable; that we might
 be born the one, but must owe our con-
 sequence to ourselves. That, however,
 nothing was to be done at present, but to
 sit still and watch events: that all was
 very well, that the King was very kind to
 the royal children, and very respectful to
 her, &c.

She said, that, in general, she had no ob-
 jection to the Ministry—she, indeed, saw
 very little of them: but, what she could
 not excuse them for or forgive, was their
 not doing something for the Prince's ser-
 vants:

vants. that, after so long a time and so 1752.
 many vacancies, taking no notice of any Oa. 15.
 one of them looked, as if they had a studi-
 ed design to keep old prejudices and resent-
 ments alive: That she was sure, they
 might assist them if they would; that they
 might have prevailed on the King before
 now, if they had set about it willingly:
 could they pretend, they could not pre-
 vail with him in behalf of persons who
 must be indifferent to the King, after what
 they had made him do for Pitt? I replied,
 that I agreed to all she said, with relation
 to their influence over his Majesty, where
 reason was so evidently on their side, and I
 was the more flattered with it, because it
 was my own way of thinking, so much
 that, if nothing should come of what was
 in agitation between me and them, and
 they should continue to hold up the King's
 personal indisposition towards me, I should
 impute it wholly to their want of inclina-
 tion. She said that, notwithstanding what
 I had mentioned of the King's kindness
 to the children and civility to her, those
 things did not impose upon her—that

1752. there were other things which she could
 Oa. 15. not get over—she wished the King was less
 civil, and that he put less of *their* money
 into his own pocket: that he got full
 30,000*l.* *per annum* by the poor Prince's
 death—if he would but have given them
 the Dutchy of Cornwall to have paid his
 debts, it would have been something.
 Should resentments be carried beyond the
 grave? Should the innocent suffer? Was
 it becoming so great a King to leave his
 son's debts unpaid? and such inconsidera-
 ble debts? I asked her, what she thought
 they might amount to? she answered, she
 had endeavoured to know as near as a per-
 son could properly enquire, who, not hav-
 ing it in her power, could not pretend to
 pay them. She thought, that to the trades-
 men and servants they did not amount to
 90,000*l.* that there was some money ow-
 ing to the Earl of Scarborough, and that
 there was, abroad, a debt of about 70,000*l.*
 That this hurt her exceedingly, though
 she did not shew it. I said that it was
 impossible to new-make people—the King
 could not, now, be altered, and that it ad-
 ded

ded much to the prudence of her conduct, 1752.
 her taking no notice of it. She said, she Oa. 15.
 could not however bear it, nor help, some-
 times, giving the King to understand her,
 in the strongest and most disagreeable light.
 She had done it more than once, and she
 would tell me how it happened the last
 time. You know, continued she, that the
 Crown has a power of resumption of Carle-
 ton House and gardens for a certain sum:
 the King had, not long since, an inclina-
 tion to see them, and he came to make me
 a visit there: we walked in the gardens,
 and he, seeming mightily pleased with
 them, commended them much and told
 me that he was extremely glad, I had got
 so very pretty a place: I replied, it was a
 pretty place, but that the prettiness of a
 place was an objection to it, when one was
 not sure to keep it. The King said, that
 there was, indeed, a power of resumption
 in the Crown for 4000/. but surely, I could
 not imagine that it could ever be made use
 of against me! how could such a thought
 come into my head? I answered, no, it
 was not that which I was afraid of, but I
 was

1752. was afraid there were those who had a bet-
 Oa. 15. ter right to it, than either the Crown or I:
 He said, oh, no, no, I do not understand
 that; that cannot be. I replied, I did
 not pretend to understand those things,
 but I was afraid there were such people.
 He said, oh! I know nothing of that—I
 do not understand it—and immediately
 turned the discourse. I was pleased with
 the ingenuity of the attack, but could not
 help smiling at the defence, nor she either,
 when she told it. I said that, I thought,
 she had done all that could be expected;
 that prudence required letting this and se-
 veral other matters sleep: that I was con-
 vinced, that the high and just opinion
 people had of her, made them wait with
 patience. She said, they were very good
 to her; that George had no other way of
 thinking, and would, certainly, act accor-
 dingly; but yet, she durst not let any body
 have the comfort of knowing it, least they
 should put every thing into a flame: upon
 which, she observed to me the delicacy and
 ticklishness of her situation. I, then, took
 the liberty to ask her, what she thought
 the

the real disposition of the Prince to be?— 1752.

She said, that I knew him almost as well. Oa. 15.

as she did; that he was very honest, but she wished that he was a little more forward, and less childish, at his age; that she hoped his preceptors would improve him. I beg'd to know what methods they took; what they read to him, or made him read; and whether he shewed a particular inclination to any of the people about him. She said, she really did not well know what they taught him; but, to speak freely, she was afraid not much: that they were in the country and followed their diversions, and not much else that she could discover; that we must hope, it would be better when we came to town. I said, that I did not much regard books, that what I the most wished was, that his Royal Highness should begin to learn the usages and knowledge of the world; be informed of the general frame and nature of this government and constitution, and of the general course and manner of business, without his descending into minutias. She said, she was of my opinion, and
that

1752. that Stone told her, that, when he talked
 Oa. 15. to the Prince upon those subjects, he seem-
 ed to give a proper attention and made
 pertinent remarks: that Stone was a sen-
 sible man, and capable of instructing in
 things, as well as in books: that Lord
 Harcourt and the Prince agreed very well,
 but she thought, that he could not learn
 much from his Lordship: that Scott, in
 her opinion, was a very proper preceptor:
 but that for the good Bishop, he might be,
 and she supposed he was, a mighty learned
 man, but he did not seem to her very pro-
 per to convey knowledge to children; he
 had not that clearness which she thought
 necessary: she did not very well compre-
 hend him, herself, his thoughts seemed to
 be too many for his words. That she did
 not observe the Prince to take very parti-
 cularly to any body about him, but to his
 brother Edward, and she was very glad of
 it, for the young people of quality were so
 ill educated and so very vicious, that they
 frightened her. I told her, I thought it a
 great happiness, that he shewed no dispo-
 sition to any great excesses, and beg'd to
 know

know what were his affections and pas- 1752.
 sions. She repeated that he was a very Oa. 15.
 honest boy, and that his chief passion seem-
 ed to be for Edward. I said that, as her
 Royal Highness had mentioned the nega-
 tive which the ministry seemed to continue
 upon the Prince's friends, I presumed to
 ask her about the young Prince's affections
 towards his father's memory; because he
 was, now, bred in a manner, and in hands
 so totally unacquainted with the late
 Prince, and with those who had been
 about him, that he might very easily be
 brought to forget them; which, I feared,
 at the first setting out in life, would give
 a very disadvantageous, if not a dangerous
 impression of him: that trifles are of con-
 sequence in the first outset (particularly
 those that relate to the heart) to Princes,
 whose lightest actions engage the attention,
 and whose elevation exposes them to the
 continual inspection of mankind: that
 many good things lose their gloss at least
 by untoward impressions: that a great
 deal of power might be required to do
 things, where affection and confidence
 were

1752. were wanted, which a very little might
 Oa. 15. bring about, where they were once established by first and favourable impressions. That, for these reasons, I should be extremely sorry that his Royal Highness should entirely forget those, who had been faithfully attached to his father, as that attachment was the only reason that could be given to justify the proscription which they, now, lie under. She said, that she agreed with me, that nothing could be more disadvantageous and hurtful to him: that it would affect her very sensibly; that she had no reason to apprehend it, as the Prince seemed to have a very tender regard for the memory of his father, and that she encouraged it as much as she could: that when they behaved wrong, or idly (as children will do) to any that belonged to the late Prince, and who are, now, about her; she always asked them how they thought their father would have liked to see them behave so to any body that belonged to him, and whom he valued; and that they ought to have the more kindness for them, because they had lost their friend
 and

and protector, who was theirs also; and 1752.
 she said, she found that it made a proper Oa. 15.
 impresson upon them. I humbly beg'd
 that she would cultivate and improve the
 personal influence, which her many vir-
 tues, as well as natural affection gave her
 over the Prince: that I was sure, that,
 from her influence, and the settled opinion
 of her prudence with all mankind, all the
 disinterested and sensible amongst us, hoped
 for a happy settlement of the new reign:
 that I did not mean authoritavely and
 during a legal minority, but during the
 very young part of the King's life, and
 till time and inclination had brought him
 thoroughly to weigh and understand what
 the government of a great country was.
 She expressed herself civilly for the regard
 I testified for her, and said she could have
 nothing so much at heart as to see him do
 well, and make the nation happy. N. B.
 I have forgotten something very particular,
viz. In expressing her dislike to the Prin-
 cesses A——a and the Duke of Cumberland,
 she said, that, though she did not value
 those things, nor seem to see them, yet
 she

1752. she could not but wonder at the very little regard which the Duke was pleased to to shew her. That she had been at Kew the whole summer, and he had never vouchsafed to favour her with one visit. That she had been ill for three weeks, not much, indeed, but so that the town reports were, that she was dying; but his Royal Highness never thought her worth sending after, even once, to know how she did: she continued, that she was very indifferent to these matters, but she could not help wondering what views were at the bottom of it. I came home between ten and eleven, and have been the more particular in this conversation, because it carries an air of friendship and openness, which I, no way, expected from a great lady, who has established a character for prudence in not opening herself much to any body, and of great caution to whom she opens herself at all.

17. I saw Lord Middlesex, and had a long talk with him in presence of Lady Middlesex; and in the evening I sent him a draught

draught of a letter from him to the Duke 1752.
of Dorset, which he will not send, nor Oct. 17.
do any thing, I believe, for himself: if so,
he will render it impossible for me to do
any thing for him.

I went to town with design to go to the 22.
Prince's drawing-room in black, being in
mourning for the Countess Temple. After
a little time, the Earl of Hyndford was so
obliging as to come and tell me, that, he
believed, I had forgotten that they did
not appear in mourning that day, it being
the coronation-day. So I was forced to
slip away. I spoke to the Solicitor Gene-
ral to consider, how I was to open the
transaction, between Mr. Pelham and me,
to the Duke of Newcastle.

I received my draught from Lord Mid- 26.
dlesex, with a letter in a good degree con-
formable to it, from him to the Duke of
Dorset. Sent him a draught of another to
his mother, the Dutchess.

I dined with the Lord Mayor. No Nov. 9.
N coun-

1752. counsellors, but those of the law, except
Nov. 9. the Speaker and myself.

14. Called at the Duke of Dorset's, and delivered a letter to him, and another for the Dutchess, from Lord Middlesex. Much conversation to induce a relation, but could not obtain a declaration of the conditions on which he would be reconciled. He objected to the usage he had received, in which he was too well grounded; and next, to the incapacity he was under of paying his son's debts. I told him we were not come to that yet—I wished we were, as I could point out means very easily, to shew that those debts were not so formidable, &c.—I hinted some. We were now interrupted.

18. The King came to town about five o'clock.

19. I called at the Speaker's, and proposed, upon supposition he was in the chair of the new Parliament, Dr. Sharpe for his chaplain. I received a general answer of regard

regard for me, and esteem for the Doctor. 1752.
I think, I find that he will be Speaker, and Nov. 19.
I hope, he will get some reversion for his
son as an inducement for him.

Went to the Duke of Newcastle, who 21.
received me with very much kindness. I
kissed the King's hand.

I waited on the Princess, and gave her 22.
a full account of the transaction about a
reconciliation in the Dorset family. She
received it with great pleasure, and treated
me with uncommon condescension.

Monf. Lamberti, the French agent, 26.
called on me. He insisted that the King
must go to Hanover early in the spring—
that the election of a King of the Romans
was the thing next his heart—that, by
the Golden Bull, *absolute unanimity* of the
Electoral College, as also of that of *the*
Princes, was required—that, upon those
conditions, and satisfaction to her allies,
(the Palatine and Prussia) France would
not oppose it; but that she would, without

1752. that satisfaction—that the pecuniary sa-
 Nov. 26. tisfaction of 1,200,000 florins, and the
 barony to the Palatine, was settled, but
 the expectation of Ortenaw was not—that,
 when Bavaria left France for the House of
 Austria, the recompence was fixed by the
 treaty of Fussen; that we engaged for the
 performance—that a private treaty was
 since signed by the Duke of Newcastle,
 Messrs. Munchausen and Haslang, by which
 we further engaged to make it good—that
 the Bavarian subsidy was to be augmented—
 that, of Cologne to be settled. I asked
 why all these things might not be nego-
 ciated at London, as well as at Hanover:
 he replied, because the ministers, who
 treated those affairs there, did not come
 hither—that these were another sort of
 men, men of business and abilities, wholly
 bred for negotiations, and not for charac-
 ters and show—that the German Princes
 also sent thither their confidants and mi-
 nisters of state, who never came to London
 as resident Envoys—that nothing farther of
 effect could be done here, this winter, in
 that matter, and that all the negotiations
 would

would be with France about the limits in 1752.
 America; and, as to that, they had cart Nov. 26.
 loads of memorials to exchange with us,
 whenever we pleased.

King's birth-day kept. Lord Hillsbo- 27.
 rough began a conversation with me at
 court. He thought there must be some
 disturbance arise from the Pitt party:
 that, though they were so well placed, they
 were still uneasy: that they neither liked
 others, nor were liked by them. I said,
 I could not conceive that they would stir.
 He said, yes; for that Pitt's passion was
 ambition, not avarice—that he was at a
 full stop, as things were, and could have
 no hopes of going farther: he was once
 popular; and if he could again make a
 disturbance, and get the country on his
 side, he then might have hopes: now, and on
 the present system, he could have none. I
 replied, I thought they could not part with
 what they had, &c. &c. He said, they
 had the Temple pocket—that, to his know-
 ledge, they were all as one, and would
 stand and fall with Pitt, as their head.

1752. Lord Hillsborough wondered that they did
 Nov. 27. not break out; he daily expected it. I said,
 that, in all likelihood, if such a scheme
 was on foot, his Lordship would know it
 as soon as any body; for he must be sensi-
 ble, that it was impossible for them to at-
 tempt it, without holding out a hand to
 people, to extend and fortify their own
 connections, &c. He said, to be sure, but
 not to him—that they knew his opinions
 too well—that, when they broke from me,
 he followed me—that he never was more
 than commonly acquainted with Pitt—that
 Pitt had once dined at his house, and they
 might visit perhaps once in a winter—that
 his Lordship loved George Grenville perso-
 nally, but no ways espoused his politicks:
 that, for himself indeed, his alliance with
 Lord Kildare naturally led him to Mr. Fox,
 and that he was much more likely to suc-
 ceed than Pitt—that the Pitts could not
 be quiet, but had been dabbling with the
 Prince, and that their plans were pre-
 vented by the Prince's death, as, to be sure,
 I knew, and Mr. Pelham knew: therefore
 they must be disagreeable to each other,
 and

and they could have no hopes of rising by 1752.
 him. That Mr. Fox had something very Nov. 27.
 frank and open about him, and that he re-
 solved to push for his turn—not by oppo-
 sition, for he had a family, and could not
 afford to part with his emoluments; but,
 if accidents should happen, he pretended
 to succeed—that, indeed, Mr. Pelham's
 life was as good as his, and he would not
 oppose him; but that he should endeavour
 to be next, and would consider himself as
 such. I asked, whether he held out his
 hand, &c. His Lordship said, yes, to all
 the world; that it was prodigious how
 many friends he had made. He had got
 the Duke of Cumberland, the Dukes of
 Marlborough and Bedford, Lord Sandwich
 and the Duke of Richmond of course.
 That he was very well with Lord Halifax,
 who seemed to trim, as near as he could,
 between Mr. Pelham and him, and that
 now he was endeavouring to get Lord
 Hartington. That if Mr. Pelham was out of
 the way, he thought that the Duke of
 Newcastle did not like Fox personally, nor
 did the Chancellor. As to Pitt, the King

1752, himself would be against him. But, said
 Nov. 27. he, I think you are not acquainted with
 Fox. I replied, that I had always known
 him, and always liked him very well, but
 had not conversed much with him of late.
 He said, he wondered at it, and what
 should be the reason of it. I said, that
 I fancied it was occasioned by the other
 side, for though I liked Mr. Fox very well,
 it was possible he might not much like me.
 He said, he could not believe it. I said,
 some lies might probably be told
 him, but that, I had never deserved ill of
 him ; if it was so, his opinion of me must
 be, and ought to be, extremely indifferent
 to me. He said, he had never heard any
 thing drop from him of that kind, and if
 he had any dislike to me, it must be from
 my pushing Sir Robert Walpole, for Fox
 really loved that man. I said, surely my
 breaking with Sir Robert Walpole was
 nothing personal to him ; I did it pub-
 lickly, at the expence of a considerable
 employment, and what Mr. Fox thought
 of it was, what never did, nor ever could
 give me any the least concern. Then the
 con-

conversation became general, the beginning 1752.
of which I thought very singular. Nov. 27.

I went to the Duke of Dorset and ob- 28.
tained of him, that he would willingly see
Lord Middlesex, on condition that he
would form no pretention to have his debts
paid, or to a seat in Parliament, or to a
place. I took this down in writing, but
I doubt Lord Middlesex will not go: if
he does, and resolves to continue to use all
his advantages, he will succeed. But it
must be the work of time, perseverance,
and insinuation.

I delivered the Duke of Dorset's mes- 30.
sage to Lord Middlesex, and gave him an
account of the conversation; I then said
what I thought was proper.

Lord Harcourt resigned being Governor Dec. 5.
to the Prince. He offered to do so, unless
Mr. Stone (placed as Sub-governor by the
ministers), Mr. Scott, tutor in the late
Prince's time (but recommended by Lord
Bolingbroke) and Mr. Cresset, made trea-
surer

1752. furer by the Princess's recommendation,
 Dec. 5. were removed. The King desired him to consider of it; but Lord Harcourt continuing in the same resolution, the Archbishop and Lord Chancellor were sent to him, to know the particulars of his complaints against those gentlemen. He replied, that the particulars were fit only to be communicated to the King, and accordingly he waited on his Majesty, which ended in his resignation. The Bishop of Norwich sent his resignation by the same Prelate and Lord. His reasons, if he gave any, I should have known, if a gentleman, who was going to tell me, had not been interrupted by company.

6. The Duke of Dorset came to tell me that Lord Middlesex had written to the Dutchess for leave to wait on her, and that she had appointed to-morrow morning. I hope all will, in time, end well.

8. Lord Middlesex informed me that he had seen the Duke and Dutchess of Dorset; that he was very coldly received by the
 Dut-

Dutcheſs, and not much better by them both 1752.
together. This is very injudicious in their Dec. 8.
Graces, but his Lordſhip muſt perſevere.

Mr. Pelham ſent for Cary, the ſurgeon, 12,
on pretence of the Weſtminſter election,
but, in reality, to queſtion him about a
letter which he had written to Mr. Vane,
and which Mr. Vane had ſent to Mr. Pel-
ham, who interpreted it to inſinuate, that
I was out of humour becauſe nothing was
ſettled or ſaid to me. Mr. Pelham ſaid,
I muſt know how much this ſquabble
with Lord Harcourt had engroſſed their
whole time and thought, and in a diſagree-
able manner. That they could not be
throwing at the King every day—that he
had the greateſt kindneſs and eſteem for
me, and that a proper perſon ſhould ſhortly
ſpeak to me.

Went to the Duke of Dorſet, and, I 17.
think, left him diſpoſed to receive his ſon
kindly. I ſaw Lord Middleſex, who, I
hope, will make a proper uſe of all oppor-
tunities.

Lord

1752. Lord Waldegrave declared Governor to
Dec. 18. the Prince, and on the 20th, was sworn of
the council.

22. Was with the Duke of Dorset. We
talked over the affair of the Prince's family,
and agreed that there must be a counter
story of the court side, or the resigners
would run away with the publick opinion.
I left him, still, well disposed to his son.

28. I waited on the Princess: she was pleased
to send the royal children to prayers, and
to stay with me. I resolved to avoid men-
tioning all publick affairs, on account of
the disturbances, now fresh, in the Prince
of Wales's family, and therefore, I began
by acquainting her with what had passed,
relating to the reconciliation in the Dorset
family, since I had seen her Royal High-
ness. She said, she was afraid it would be
hard to compleat it so, as to answer Lord
Middlesex's ends entirely; and she seemed
to be of opinion, that, though Lady Mid-
dlesex was no ways in fault, and though
neither the Duke nor the Dutcheß had
dropt

dropt the least word about her, and though 1752.
 Lord George had been with Lady Middle- Dec. 28.
 sex twice, in the same house with her, and
 never once saw, or asked after her, yet she
 was inclined to think, that Lady Middle-
 sex should go to wait on the Dutchess. I
 was glad to learn her opinion, for I wanted
 to know it. I replied, that there were odd-
 nesses about them, which were peculiar to
 that family, and I had often told them so.
 She said, there was something very odd
 amongst them, and laughing, added, that
 she knew but one family that was more odd,
 and she would not name that family for the
 world. I said, it did not become me to
 guess at her Royal Highness; but if it did,
 I was sure I could not guess it in a hun-
 dred years. She laughed and said, *à propos*,
 there has been fine doings in our family;
 a very fine bustle indeed! I am glad we
 are rid of them. I said, it had indeed oc-
 casioned a great deal of talk. She replied,
 she was quite weary of hearing it—that
 there was such an outcry at two people's
 leaving them, as if they were the most
 considerable men in the nation; and who
 occa-

1752. Dec. 28. occasioned as much wonder and outcry, two years ago, when they came to them, on account of their being too unknown to come thither—that she knew nothing of the jacobitism, the arbitrary principles, the dangerous notions of those who were accused, or any such, attempted to be instilled into the children—that she could not conceive what they meant—that the Bishop, indeed, was teaching them logick, which, as she was told, was a very odd study for children of their age, not to say, of their condition. I said that, whatever they meant, they both must often, before things came to these extremities, have applied to her Royal Highness, and have laid before her some ostensible reasons, at least, for a ground for their resolution to resign, when the King returned. She replied, never!—that she knew nothing of their intention, till Lord Harcourt had been with the King—that the Bishop had, several times, given her an account of the progress the children made—that he behaved in the most flattering and servile manner, in the accounts he gave, and then
he

he often insinuated, that there were those 1752.
 about the Prince, who encouraged his Dec. 28.
 Royal Highness against him, &c.—that
 she told him, as the truth was, that she was
 entirely innocent of any such practices her-
 self, and did not know of any body who
 could be accused of it; and particularly,
 could not perceive by the children, when
 they were with her, that any ill offices
 had been done him—that the last time the
 Bishop had been with her, he complained
 more strongly of being disregarded; he
 beg'd her protection, shewing the great ne-
 cessity of a preceptor's being respected and
 supported, &c. Upon which she told him,
 that she always inculcated in the children
 to shew him great respect, and was very
 far from endeavouring, or even wishing,
 that it should be lessened: and this, says
 she, not for love of you, my Lord, but be-
 cause it is fitting and necessary; for if they
 are suffered to want respect that is due to
 one degree, they will proceed to want it
 to another, till, at last, it would come up
 to me, and I should then have taught them
 to disregard me. This, she said, was the
 last

1752. last conversation she had with the Bishop.
 Dec. 28. I asked her, if she could remember when it was: she answered, she thought about the end of September, or soon in October. That, as to Lord Harcourt, he never took the least notice of her; that she had hardly seen him, three times, the whole summer, though they lived so near together at Kew: that, when he came for the Prince, so far from sending in, to her, he would stay in the hall; and though pressed to it by the servants, he would not come into the picture-room, where we always sat, when she was above, till she came to us or sent for us up. I asked, if he always fetched the Prince home: she said, yes; at a certain hour. I said, I had heard so, and did, indeed, a little wonder in myself, that I had never seen Lord Harcourt, when I had the honour to play at cards with their Royal Highnesses in private; for as the game could not be up to a moment, I thought it natural his Lordship should let his Royal Highness know that he was below, and I presumed she would, as naturally, send for him up: she said, to be sure she should;
 and

and I might well wonder. But so far from 1752.
 that, he never came near her : that he had Dec. 28.
 been twice this year in Oxfordshire, and
 that she never knew when he went, or
 when he returned : I then said, that I
 could not conceive, according to the com-
 mon form of things, even though his re-
 solution might be taken, how it was pos-
 sible that he could avoid waiting upon her,
 to lay some reasons before her Royal High-
 ness, by way of expostulation or apology,
 before the King came home : she said, he
 never did, nothing like it : that, since his
 return from Oxfordshire, the very first
 time she saw him, was at the foot of the
 stairs at St. James's, the night the King
 came (Nov. 18); that the next time, was
 the birth-day (27th) in the private rooms,
 that he endeavoured to avoid her, but she
 got between the door and him, and took
 him by the coat, and said, he was very fine :
 he said, Madam, it is all the manufacture
 of Spitalfields, and so walked off. That,
 the Tuesday before, he had been with the
 King, to represent that her children were
 in the way of imbibing dangerous no-
 tions

1752. tions, &c. That he had no authority, and
 Dec. 28. could do no good, unless Stone, Cresset,
 and Scott were dismissed; that they were
 Jacobites, &c. and had been bred so, they
 and their families. I said, this charge
 upon their families and education made
 me smile; for that, though I had a per-
 sonal regard for Lord Harcourt, and did
 stedfastly believe, that he was as faithful a
 servant and subject, as any the present fa-
 mily on the Throne had: yet I was sorry
 to say, that I remembered his predecessor,
 following the Oxford circuit, a very poor,
 but reckoned a very shrewd lawyer; which
 shrewdness in the poor professor, as he rose,
 had justice done it, and was called genius
 and abilities, as it really was, for he was
 very able, very skilful, and more eminent
 by his talents and capacity than by his post.
 But, till the last years of his life, he was
 always esteemed a thorough Jacobite: he
 even stands impeached upon these princi-
 ples, and though not proceeded against,
 he is excepted in several acts of grace.
 That I was sure, Lord Harcourt abhorred
 those principles, and would, with cheer-
 fulness,

fulness, risque every thing for this royal family ; but I thought it strange that people should not allow conversion to be as natural and sincere in other families, as we had happily experienced it in his ; and that, upon the whole, I could not imagine what they meant by this whole transaction, as to the matter, and yet less, as to the manner. She said, that, however it was, the King was very well pleased with them ; but that she could easily guess what they meant. I said, that now I was serious in assuring her Royal Highness that I could not guess. She replied, one might guess by their falling upon Mr. Cresset, who had no more to do with the Prince's education, than I had—that they had a design to get his place for another, and she thought it was for Lord Talbot's brother ; but as the King took her recommendation, now Cresset was to be brought into the quarrel—that these gentlemen were leagued with some greater people, whom she need not name to me, to get the Prince to their side, and then, by their behaviour, to throw her off from

1752.

Dec, 28.

1752. her temper, and so make their complaints
 Dec. 28. to the King stronger, and then to make
 her disoblige his Majesty, in defending
 the accused ; not doubting, if they could
 once force her into any indiscreet warmth,
 to make so plausible a story to the King,
 as might compass their design, which is,
 to carry the Prince into those other hands
 at last, by taking him from the people,
 now about him, and by degrees, conse-
 quently, from her. This failing, behold
 the next step—the Bishop comes to take
 his leave of me, and with abundance of
 fawning and flattery, thanks me for all
 my goodness to him, and all the regard
 I had been pleased to shew him, &c. when
 he was in the family ; hoping that I
 would believe, that he left it like an honest
 man. I replied, continued she, that, for
 the regard I had shewn him, or any ser-
 vices I had done him, he owed me no obli-
 gation ; it was no more than was his due,
 and what I should always pay to any body,
 whom the King was pleased to put about
 my children in the same station—that as
 to the motives of his leaving the family,

as I was not acquainted with them, I 1752.
 could say nothing about them. Then, Dec. 28.
 said she, comes my Lord of Harcourt,
 and he, in a drier way than the Bishop,
 takes his leave, by thanking me for
 the favours and support he had received
 from me, while he was in the family: and
 in return, I thanked his Lordship for the
 constant care and attendance he had be-
 stowed upon my sons. I replied to her
 Royal Highness, that I was surpris'd at the
 whole before, by what I had heard from
 the publick talk; but that, now, I was
 astonish'd. She said, she thought she had
 some little reason to take it ill, that such
 grievous complaints should be made of ma-
 nagements about her son, without giving
 her the least previous intimation of them:
 that Lord Harcourt complain'd strongly to
 the King of dangerous notions, and arbi-
 trary principles being instilled into the
 Prince; and that he could be of no use,
 unless the instillers of that doctrine, Stone,
 Cresset, and Scott, were dismissed. That,
 as he nam'd no particulars, the King had
 sent the Archbishop and the Chancellor to

1752. command Lord Harcourt to acquaint them
 Dec. 28. with the particulars—that his Lordship's
 answer was, that the particulars were fit,
 only, to be communicated to the King,
 and that he would wait on his Majesty with
 them. (All this I knew before.) That
 he did so, and that she had since talked
 with the King, and his Majesty told her,
 that Lord Harcourt had only run over the
 same general topicks again, without enter-
 ing into any particulars at all: that the
 King had assured her of this, and she be-
 lieved, he had told her the truth. But,
 continued she, they have missed their ends,
 for the King was in very good humour
 with her and the children, and imputed
 nothing to them in this whole transaction.
 I said, that I was extremely pleased her
 Royal Highness had not been thrown off
 her temper by this behaviour, considering
 how offensive it was, how deep it was laid,
 and who were at the bottom of it: for that
 I, particularly, and I believed, all good men
 placed their chief hopes in the Prince's
 continuing in her hands and under her di-
 rection, and in her preserving that influence
 over

over him, which was justly due to her, as 1752.
well from her prudence, as from nature.— Dec. 28.

she replied, they would not find it easy to make her lose her temper. I told her of an anonymous letter sent to Dr. Newton, a popular preacher, of St. George's, setting forth the dangerous way the Prince's education was left in, and, after touching on the Doctor's popularity, concluding by putting it to him as a duty to take notice of it in the pulpit. She had not heard of it, and seemed at a loss to guess what it meant. I said, the only meaning I could give it was, though perhaps with too much refinement, that they had or would write anonymous letters to the same purpose, to forty or fifty of the London clergy, in hopes that, among so many, one hot-headed fellow might be found, who would take fire at it, and endeavour to distinguish himself by trying to raise a flame about it. But I did not think proper to tell her Royal Highness of another anonymous letter, which was sent to General Hawley, on Wednesday the 20th inst. which, when it was opened, contained nothing to him, but

1752. was a sort of a representation or remon-
 Dec. 28. strance to the King from the Whig nobility and gentry; setting forth (as may be seen in my papers No. 9,) their great concern and apprehensions for the Prince's education from the hands in which he, now, is; their dissatisfaction at the manner, in which the power of the crown was lodged; that, indeed, some of those who by their offices, were called ministers, and ought to be so, were sometimes tumbled and tossed about, but that there was a permanence of power placed in three men, whom they looked upon as dangerous; and that these men entirely trusted, and were governed by two others; one of whom had the absolute direction of the Prince, and was of a Tory family, and bred in arbitrary principles; and the other, who was bred a professed Jacobite of a declared Jacobite family, and whose brother, now at Rome, was a favourite of the Pretender and even his Secretary of State. In short, the corollary was, that Murray, (Solicitor General) and Stone, governed this country. This letter was sent to General Hawley with an intent

intent no doubt, that he should immedi- 1752.
ately carry it to the Duke, that his Royal Dec. 28.
Highness might lay it before the King and
make what first impressions he could.
Whether the General did so, I don't know,
but I do not suspect him of so much fin-
ness; but what is certain, is, that he sent
it or carried it to the Secretary of State,
who laid it before the King. What was
the effect, I can't tell; but I know they
were very much intrigued to find out
whence it came and who was the author.

Mr. Furnese called on me, and from a 1753.
conversation with the Solicitor General, Jan. 3.
brings me new proofs of the King's indis-
position towards me.

The Bishop of Peterborough made Pre- 9.
ceptor to the Prince of Wales.

I had a long conversation with Mr. Vane 20.
about our negociation with the court, and
he seemed to think it much for their inte-
rest to agree with us. He expressed great
apprehensions of the Duke and his party.

The

1753. The Princess sent for me—I found her
 Jan. 25. with the Ladies Augusta and Elizabeth—we began with talking of the reconciliation in the Dorset family: from that, she spoke of the Prussian memorial, of which I gave her my sentiments, which were, that it was, no doubt, meant to be very offensive, not only in matter, but in manner: for that, through the whole, there is no mention made of the King, but the representation is made to the nation and to the ministry, which I thought highly indecent—she replied, she thought it perplexed them very much—I said, it must do so, from the difficulty of finding a way to resent the affront. She said, if we did resent it, that Hanover was open, and the King of Prussia could do what he pleased with it, as easily as I could come into the garden where we were, from my terrace. I replied, he had taken an imprudent occasion to insult the King, because the present quarrel was upon a point purely English, without the least mixture of German, and could not be resented on the Electorate without alarming every Prince
 in

in Germany. That the King of Prussia 1753-
 must know, that the House of Austria Jan. 25.
 watched with impatience to recover Silesia:
 that he was less a match for Vienna, than
 Hanover was for him: that I knew, he
 wanted a war, because he felt his country
 sinking under the number of troops, which
 he kept in it, in time of peace. That I
 did not think France was in a condition,
 or in the disposition to enter into a war
 immediately, and, if he was not very sure
 France would, that he plaid very deep and
 very dangerously indeed. This part, as
 well as the rest, of the conversation which
 was long, being carried on in the cold air,
 the Princess muffled up, and mostly speak-
 ing low that the children might not hear
 it; I shall choose to throw the principal
 parts together, as shortly and as clearly as
 I can, though not exactly in the order they
 were spoken, but as much in the words as
 I can recollect—the Dutches of Devon-
 shire's assembly, of last Monday, was men-
 tioned; from thence Mr. James Pelham's
 of last night, which was professedly for
 hazard, and for the Ministry and Court.

She

1753. She expressed great dislike at playing pub-
 Jan. 25. lickly at forbidden games: she spoke, rea-
 sonably and warmly, of the ill example and
 encouragement it gave to all sorts of dis-
 sipation, &c. &c. I agreed with her, and
 mentioned the precautions, which Lord
 Treasurer Godolphin used, to conceal his
 passion for play, though he practised it to the
 last: but added, (to change the discourse)
 that it was but once a year, at a relation's
 house; that they had little to do, for all
 Parliament opposition was over, no body
 attended, and therefore it was natural that
 they should amuse themselves a little.
 She said, yes, all seemed to be quiet now,
 but how long would it continue so? they
 never were in so ticklish a situation, as at
 present: that they were frightened three
 years ago, but with very little or no rea-
 son; that now they had reason; they must
 know it and feel it, and she was amazed
 they did not look out for assistance and
 friends whom they could depend upon,
 but that their cowardice would be their
 ruin. I said, I wondered at it too, that
 their own real friends and dependants were
 very

very much narrowed; but at the same 1753.
time, she would please to consider, that it Jan. 25.
was not easy for them to make new con-
nexions; for people of rank and real effi-
ciency, who were unengaged and truly
neuters, were but few; and against almost
every one of those few, either from false
representations or caprice, the King had
taken prejudices, which the ministers did
not care, or did not dare to combat, which,
I supposed, was the occasion of their not
strengthening themselves. She said, with
great warmth, that, when they talked to
her of the King, she lost all patience, for
she knew it was nothing: that, in these
great points, she reckoned the King no
more than one of the trees we walked by,
(or something more inconsiderable, which
she named) but that it was their pusilla-
nimity which would make an end of them.
I said, that it was, indeed, surprising;
and if they were willing to accept of as-
sistance, which I was confident, they really
wanted, and could not, I was much con-
cerned for them: because, to be sure, in
great things the King must comply with
what

1753. what was reasonable. For instance, Madam,
 Jan. 25. to put a Lady of your Bedchamber, or a
 Groom of the Stole about your Royal
 Highness, with whom you must live; or
 your Private Treasurer, who must enter
 into all your little domestic, personal de-
 tails, I ought to consult your inclinations,
 nay, even your caprice: but to recommend
 one of your Receivers in Cornwall, your
 interest and the facility of your service
 ought only to be considered, and you
 ought not to be indulged in rejecting him,
 by having taken unfavourable impressions
 against him, because it would render your
 service impracticable; and all, so rejected,
 must believe that I never meant to serve
 them, or that I had no interest with you,
 and should not, long, be able to support
 myself. She said, it was most certainly so,
 the King was nothing in these things;
 and every body would drop from them,
 one by one, on account of their own
 cowardice. I told her that, surely, she
 had a right to insist upon their acting
 otherwise, considering the great support
 she had given them in the late ticklish,
 family

family tranfaction. She said, she had done 1753.
 them service ; but it signified nothing, if Jan. 25.
 they would not help themselves. I replied,
 it was great pleasure to me, to find that
 her Royal Highness favoured those gen-
 tlemen, because, for my own part, I really
 liked and esteemed them, much more than
 any, who might probably, and who were,
 now, endeavouring to, succeed them ;
 and because I was desirous to live with,
 and support them : that I knew nothing
 of particulars, but that I spoke the lan-
 guage of the town, in saying, that she
 had very greatly and usefully espoused their
 cause, and, therefore, that she ought to
 have great weight with them. She said,
 she was afraid the town said more of it,
 than she desired ; that the truth was, it
 was certainly her's, and her family's busi-
 ness, to keep well with the King, and
 consequently to countenance those minis-
 ters he employed, and she had done so ;
 but she did not understand, that she was
 bound to them so, as to be in their hands.
 I replied, that this was the difficulty, and
 that it was hard to avoid falling into the
 hands

1753. hands of either one side, or the other ; it
 Jan. 25. was a ticklish situation : and here I stop'd.
 She said, she had helped them, and was
 astonished at their cowardice, in not making
 new friends. What ground did they stand
 upon ? Could they doubt, but that her
good brother and sister were, the whole day
 long, doing them all imaginable mischief
 at St. James's ? That, while they were
 lessening every favourable thing, they were
 heightening and exaggerating every unfavourable one ? The Duke of Bedford stirring Heaven and Earth in the country ; opening his house and courting every body in town ? What would become of them ? Every body would leave them by degrees, on account of their pusillanimity. I said, I was very sorry for their inaction, for that her Royal Highness would please to observe that, to people, who by their situation are thrown into politicks ; action, in that case, is what life is to the body : we cannot cease to live for a time, and then, take up life again : so in politicks, we must act in some way or another, and we cannot cease action for a time, and then
 take

take it up, again. That I wished the pre- 1753.
 sent ministry unfeignedly well, and was Jan. 25.
 desirous to employ all my credit and
 friends in their service; that, besides my
 friends and their interest, I would un-
 dertake to chuse five members for them,
 without putting them to a shilling ex-
 pence, or desiring them to make a tide-
 waiter: that I thought much, if not their
 all, depended on a new Parliament, and I
 was willing to give them my poor assist-
 ance, as her Royal Highness had espoused
 their cause, and as I was, in my opinion
 and inclination, made more prepossessed in
 their favour, than for any body, who was
 in any likelihood to succeed them. Here
 ended all that was material. I am at a loss
 to guess, why this great lady presses con-
 versations of this nature upon me; I nei-
 ther attempt, nor deserve her confidence,
 nor am I so low, as to be fond of half
 confidences. I think she must become
 nothing, by either siding with the minis-
 try or the Duke. A third party, of her
 own, is her only resource in case of a
 minority, but where she will find that
 P party

1753. party, may be difficult ; and whether she
 Jan. 25. will find resolution to attempt it or to
 support it, may still be more difficult. It
 may, possibly, be her wisest party, and,
 probably, the party she has or will shortly
 take, to take hands privately with the
 Duke of Cumberland, and, instigated by
 the timidity of the ministers, agree with
 him and repeal the regency bill, and be
 thus sole regent in appearance, and he in
 effect. This I think certain, that, if they
 do not immediately remove the Duke from
 the army, and with éclat, he will over-
 power both her and the ministry, who
 will probably think of struggling when it
 is too late, but who will not, I think,
 dare to strike when it might be easy and
 decisive.

Feb. 1. I went to the House to vote for the li-
 berty to import Champaign in bottles.
 Lord Hillsborough moved it ; Mr. Fox
 seconded it. We lost the question—ayes
 74, noes 141.

8. I waited on the Princess and saw her
 alone.

alone. I entertained her with town talk, 1753.
 and pleasantries that had passed where I Feb. 8.
 dined. She began, at once, by saying she
 had good news to tell me; that they were
 very happy in their family; that the new
 Bishop gave great satisfaction; that he
 seemed to take great care, and in a proper
 manner: and that the children took to
 him, and seemed mightily pleased. I said,
 I was very glad that all their Royal High-
 nesses were pleased with the Bishop, whom
 I did not know by sight, but that she
 would give me leave to hope, that they
 were all very well pleased with the new
 Governor also, who was my very good
 friend, and for whom I had a very great
 regard. She replied, yes, indeed; that she
 was but little acquainted with him, but,
 from all she saw, she had a very good
 opinion of him; that he was very well
 bred, very complaisant, and attentive, &c.
 and the children liked him extremely: but,
 says she, I look upon a Governor as a sort
 of pageant, a man of quality for show, &c.
 I stick to the learning as the chief point:
 you know how backward they were, when

1753. we were together, and I am sure, you
 Feb. 8. don't think them much improved since.
 It may be that it is not, yet, too late to
 acquire a competence, and that is what I
 am most solicitous about; and if this man,
 by his manner, should hit upon the means
 of giving them that, I shall be mightily
 pleased. The Bishop of Norwich was so
 confused, that one could never tell what
 he meant, and the children were not at all
 pleased with him. I said, that the whole
 transaction was a very odd thing, that, cer-
 tainly, there must be some bottom to it,
 which we at a distance could not discern.
 She replied, she thought so; that the
 stories about the history of the Pere
 d'Orleans was false: the only little dis-
 pute, between the Bishop and Prince Ed-
 ward, was about le Pere Perefex's history
 of Henry the IVth, and that was nothing
 at all to produce such consequences. That
 there must be politicks at the bottom:
 that there was a story of the Bishop's hav-
 ing said, that Murray, (the Solicitor Gene-
 ral) when he was first appointed, told him
 that Lord Harcourt was only a cypher;
 that,

that, as he (the Bishop) had parts and abilities, he might easily get the whole into his own hands, and at the same time advised him not to omit so fair an opportunity: that she believed it was a lye, but if it was true, the Bishop must be a bad man to betray the private advice of a friend. I said, I was most confident it was false, that Mr. Murray had too much sense to meddle at all, with what did not belong to him; but if he had done it (which I could never believe) I was sure it could only be in favour of his friend, Stone, with whom he was closely connected: that I looked upon Mr. Murray to be a very eminent man, and much the most able and efficient of all those, who were openly and honourably attached to the ministry. She said, it was very likely; she thought they had very few friends, and wondered at their not getting more, and that it was their cowardice only which hindered them: that, if they talked of the King, she was out of patience; it was as if they should tell her, that her little Harry below would not do what was proper for him; that just so, the

1753.

Feb. 8.

1753. King would sputter and make a bustle, but
 Feb. 8. when they told him that it must be done
 from the necessity of his service, he must
 do it, as little Harry must when she came
 down. I replied, I was sincerely sorry,
 not for the present, but that I apprehended
 this want of real, attached, and declared
 friends might produce ugly consequences
 and contests, in case of a demise. She said,
 it was to be apprehended, but she could
 not help it. I said, that they ought, for
 her sake, and from what they owed her,
 to think of those consequences. She an-
 swered, they owed her nothing; that in
 regard to the last disturbances in the fa-
 mily, she protested, she knew no more than
 she had told me—that she never conceived
 it could come to an open rupture; and
 again protested that, when she heard that
 Lord Harcourt had been with the King,
 on his arrival, to resign, she was as igno-
 rant of it, and as much surprised at it, as
 I could be: that what had been done since,
 in the replacing them, was done in the
 puzzled way which I knew, and in which
 she had very little or no share; and that,
 for

for the ministers, she had never seen them 1753.
 in her life. Madam, says I, your Royal Feb. 8.
 Highness will forgive me, but if I had not
 caught myself, I was just going to say,
 Lord, Madam! what do you mean?—I
 mean, answered she, just as I say; the only
 way I could see them in the Prince's time,
 I don't call seeing them; and since that
 time I have never seen the Duke of New-
 castle, what I should call more than once,
 but as I am speaking to you with great
 exactness, it was twice; and I have not
 seen Mr. Pelham at all—no, not once.
 The Duke was, once, here, with the Arch-
 bishop and the Chancellor, upon some for-
 mality; and last year, when the King was
 out of the way, he stole over to Kew, to
 take his leave, but has never been here,
 since his return, though almost every body
 has, as Lady Yarmouth, Munchausen, Lord
 Anson, &c. Mr. Pelham has behaved bet-
 ter, and always very civilly: he had not
 the same reasons; he might indeed at first,
 before our money matters were settled,
 have taken that occasion to come; but as he
 did not do it, he has had no call; and fears,

1753. I suppose, the King's jealousies and suspi-
 Feb. 8. cions, who is never without them. When
 the Duke of Newcastle was with me, I
 very strongly testified my surprise to him,
 that he should neglect such a body of the
 late Prince's servants; that, though they
 had wished me and my part of the family,
 better than any other party; yet, as that
 was over, and they were willing to come
 under him, surely some of them were
 worth accepting. If they were not to be
 rewarded for their attachment, it was sure-
 ly strange that they were to have an exclu-
 sion put upon them for it. He shuffled
 and hesitated upon this; but at last said,
 to be sure it should be thought of, and
 brought about. I said, it was indeed sur-
 prising, for that those gentlemen, instead
 of having acquired any merit by their ser-
 vices, were not even allowed the fair play
 that they would have had, if they had
 never entered into the service of the royal
 family: I thought it very disadvantageous,
 because, in case of a demise, that all would
 be to be done, which ought to have been
 long settled, and ready to be done, in case
 of

of accidents. She said, that the Duke ^{1753.}
durst not come near her for fear of her ^{Feb. 8.}
sister Amelia. I asked her, if she thought
he could be ignorant of her dislike to him,
even to inveteracy. She answered, no; but
still he was afraid of her. That he had
once, since he came, got leave to see her,
but on condition that somebody should be
in the room: but that, in the case I men-
tioned, she should soon enough have him
trotting on all fours to her. That she had
nothing to do with them: could they be-
lieve, if the time ever came, that she should
forget those whom she had mentioned to
them?—that she should forget, what she
ought most to remember, from duty, from
interest, and from gratitude? She could not
help it—it must be *alors, comme alors*. Per-
haps the fewer engagements she was under
the better. Thus ended this other very
singular conversation.

Mr. Glover dined with me, who read ^{11.}
his tragedy of Medea.

The

1753. The Duke of Bedford moved for Nova
Feb. 13. Scotia papers very ably.

15. The cabinet met, and sat late, on the
strange imputation of Bishop Johnson's,
Messrs. Stone's and Murray's being Jaco-
bites, and having drunk the Pretender's
health at Vernon's, the linen-draper's,
about twenty years ago. They got but
half through, and will set again to-morrow.

23. Lord Ravensworth's extraordinary com-
mittee ended, which began the 15th inst.
and sat seven nights.

26. I went to Lord Hobart's concert, which
is extremely good, and perfectly well un-
derstood. The cabinet met to settle the
report to be made to the King upon Messrs.
Stone's and Murray's affairs, of which
more hereafter.

March 3. I waited upon the Princess, who was
pleased to inform me, that Mr. Stone was
determined to prosecute Mr. Fosset for de-
famation; that his council were the Attor-
ney

ney General, Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. 1753.
 Ford, and Sir Richard Floyd. I said, March 3.
 though I was in no connection with Mr.
 Stone that entitled me to call him friend,
 yet I had long known and observed him :
 that I had a real esteem for him, and
 thought him very honest and very able,
 and I was convinced, that the King had
 not a more faithful subject, nor one more
 truly affectionate to every branch of the
 royal family ; that upon this foot, I was
 not without apprehensions of bringing
 such an affair into a Court of Justice.
 Failure, in the least circumstance of proof;
 tampering with evidence or juries, &c.
 made me a little uneasy. She replied, she
 was so too, but they would have it so :
 that Stone had behaved very well to her,
 and to the children; that, though it would
 be treason if it was known, yet he always
 spoke of the late Prince with great respect,
 and with great civility of all those whom
 he knew the Prince had a real value for.
 That Lord Harcourt behaved very diffe-
 rently ; that he not only behaved very ill
 to her, but always spoke to the children
 of

1753. of their father, and of his actions, in so
 March 3. disrespectful a manner, as to send them to
 her almost ready to cry; and that he did
 all he could to alienate them from her, in
 so much, that they themselves were sen-
 sible of it, and that George had mentioned
 it to her once, since Lord Harcourt's de-
 parture; that he was afraid he had not be-
 haved to her, sometimes, so well as he
 ought, and wondered how he could be so
 mislled; to which she answered, no, but
 that, now and then, not with quite so much
 complaisance, as a young gentleman should
 use to a lady. I said, I flattered myself she
 would find a very different behaviour in
 Lord Waldegrave. She said, yes indeed;
 that she liked very well all she saw of him.
 I hinted that this whole thing seemed
 much deeper laid than at Murray and Stone,
 and that it struck at the Pelhams. She
 said, most certainly—they must be blind
 if they did not see it, and the greatest
 cowards alive, if they did not resent it:
 that, now, was the time; and they were
 undone, if they neglected the opportunity:
 she repeated, they were undone; that the
 King

King took the thing highly in their favour, 1753.
 and talked of it as the most unworthy at- March 3.
 tack, and told her that Stone had served
 him faithfully these twenty years, and that
 he knew all that he himself knew : that if
 he was a Peer, every body would think
 him proper to be Secretary ; that his Ma-
 jesty had been with her an hour and held
 this sort of conversation. I said, I was
 happy the King had taken so favourable an
 impression ; that I hoped and believed it
 would last ; but, however, that it should
 be made use of, while it was so strong,
 because it was possible it might cool ; con-
 sidering, as her Royal Highness herself had
 been pleased to observe to me, who those per-
 sons were, who were always about the King
 at St. James's, and that the ministry had
 nobody there. She said, to be sure : they
 must strike while the iron was hot, or be
 ruined : that she had told Stone so, who said,
 they had promised to do what was proper :
 and that she had replied, Mr. Stone, it is
 actions, now, and not words that must be
 expected : that she had seen her great,
 great fat friend (the Duke) who talked to
 her

1753. her about it, and asked her if she did not
 March 3. think it a very disagreeable affair: that she
 answered, yes, but that she did not regard
 it. He asked her, if she was not very
 sorry it happened: that she replied, not at
 all, if the ministers would make a proper
 use of it. She told me then, that Murray
 had behaved with spirit, and made an ex-
 ceeding good speech, of which she gave
 me a detail as far as she remembered, and
 particularly took notice that he had marked
 strongly that it was not he, nor Stone that
 were principally struck at, but that it
 went home to the ministry.

6. I went to a cause at council; the Soli-
 citor, who was for the appellant, left the
 reply to the Attorney, during which we
 had a conversation, wherein he acquainted
 me with his behaviour; that he was brought
 in by implication only; that Stone was
 principally meant and named by Lord Ra-
 venfworth, who, from what Fosset had
 said to him in private conversation, came
 up and insisted that Stone should be dis-
 missed, and that so peremptorily to the
 Duke

Duke of Newcastle, that he was obliged to 1753.
 lay it before the King, who slighted it: March 6.
 but Stone insisted with him, to have it examined into, which gave occasion to the bringing it before the council. When he (Murray) heard of this, he sent a message to the King, humbly to acquaint his Majesty that, if he should be called before such a committee, on so scandalous and injurious an account, he would resign his office and would refuse to answer—that the King highly approved of it—that when it was over, and Stone had been heard, he thought proper to demand an audience, and made a speech, part of which he repeated to me. It was full of spirit, and charged the matter home, as a deep laid combination against the ministry, &c. I said, every body saw it in the same light, and thought, that if they did not act, they were undone: that the King was now in the most favourable disposition; but how long it would last, might be doubted, considering who were nearest to him, and that there was nobody to parry for the ministers. That I had some reasons to think the Princess was much
 alarmed

1753. alarmed at their inactivity : that, unless
 March 6. they could shew they had strength of friends
 to second her, how could she support them?
 That I had it from coffee houses, that the
 design was to end in repealing the regency
 act, and making the Duke regent ; that,
 (if they did not represent strongly to the
 King, that, if he liked the absolute tran-
 quility of the two houses, he must leave it
 to them to make use of such instruments,
 as they thought proper, to continue it)
 they were ruined. The Solicitor approved
 of all I said, step by step, in very strong
 terms. He seemed much alarmed at the
 repeal of the regency bill, and said, that
 all I said was true ; that they must act, or
 be undone : they themselves knew it, and
 he thought they certainly would act, and
 he particularly approved of what I proposed
 should be said to the King.

8. We went to see the manufacture of ta-
 pestry from France, now set up at Fulham
 by the Duke. The work, both of the
 gobelins and of chaillot, called favonnerie,
 is very fine, but very dear.

Mr.

Mr. Pelham, Mr. Vane, Mr. Furnese 1753.
 and I dined together, by appointment, at Mar. 16.
 Mr. Vane's. The offer of our thorough
 attachment, in return for Mr. Pelham's
 thorough friendship and protection in
 bringing us into court, was renewed, and
 my views of meaning to support their
 power, and not sharing it as a Minister,
 was explained. Mr. Pelham, in a very
 frank and honourable manner, declared his
 real desire and inclination to accept our
 friendship, and return his own: that, if
 his friendship was sufficient to effect the
 whole, he would with pleasure engage for
 the whole: but, that he could not answer
 for the King, whose prejudices were very
 strong against me, and, chiefly, for my
 having quitted his services for his son's,
 &c. but that every thing in his power he
 would do to remove them, to make way
 for a measure so truly agreeable to him.
 I then entered into a detail (which I offered
 to prove) of the injustice and unreasonable-
 ness of these prejudices, and then said, that
 from this long account, he might naturally
 expect a request to enter into a justification,

Q

either

1753. either by myself or by him : but that I did
 Mar. 16. not desire to justify with the King. That
 all I desired him to say to the King was,
 that, though it was never in my intention
 to offend his Majesty, it was sufficient, that
 he was displeased, for me to think myself
 to blame, and that, to induce him to for-
 give me, I humbly offered him my servi-
 ces and all the interest I had in the House,
 and out of it, for the rest of my life. I
 added, that I thought this submission and
 this offer of five members at least, should
 be sufficient to wipe away impressions, even
 if I had been a declared Jacobite. He said,
 it was all that could be said, and all should
 be made of it, that his credit could make.
 But that, if it should be practicable, and I
 should be in any station, and the King
 should not be prevailed on to behave to me
 as I might justly expect, I might grow un-
 easy and be dissatisfied, as in the case of
 Pitt, to whom they could never persuade
 the King to appear commonly civil. I
 answered, no, not in the least. He said,
 yes, I might fancy so, and he believed I
 should. I replied, that I answered with
 cer-

certainty, because I had considered and 1753.
 made up my mind about that. That all I Mar. 16.
 wished of the King was, to make me over
 to him (Pelham,) to let him dispose of me,
 as he thought fit, and suffer him to receive
 my friendship, attachment and services,
 that I desired by no means to encroach
 upon his Majesty's time, or thoughts or
 behaviour, provided he would give him
 (Pelham) leave to employ me, for his Ma-
 jesty's service, in the way that was most
 agreeable to him. That I would give him
 my reasons with the utmost freedom, which
 were, that, indeed, if I was a new man and
 in any station, I should, in paying my
 court, expect that sort of civil return which
 was my due: but after such unworthy
 prejudices, and so void of all foundation
 taken against me, I should never desire any
 conversation or intercourse with his Ma-
 jesty more than a distant, but profound re-
 spect on my side, and that, as seldom as
 was consistent with the duty of a most
 faithful and respectful subject. Upon the
 whole, Mr. Pelham behaved in so open and
 noble a manner, as to chuse to make it
 Q 2 plain,

1753. plain, ten times at least, (though he did not
 Mar. 16 make use of the expressions precisely) that
 I should rather see that he wanted power,
 than have any doubt of his sincerity, if it
 did not succeed; and that the doubt of his
 strength and power alone, hindered him
 from promising positively to effect it: and
 therefore, if I judge this right, I am obli-
 ged to him, and am determined to be his
 friend, whether it succeeds or not.

22. Went to the House of Lords, the Duke
 of Bedford opened the affair of Fossét's re-
 port against the Bishop of Gloucester, Stone
 and Murray, and appealed to Lord Ravens-
 worth, who opened the whole transaction
 in a long narrative. Then the Duke, in a
 long speech, founded his question upon
 that narrative, which in substance, was to
 address the King for the whole proceeding
 before the council: The Chancellor and
 Duke of Newcastle answered him, and to
 make this question (which was foreseen
 and I think needed not to be so timorously
 apprehended) the more unnecessary, they
 had obtained of the King to dispense with
 the

the oath of those Lords of the council 1753.
 upon this occasion, and to suffer them to Mar. 22.
 acquaint the House with the whole proceeding, which those two Lords did pretty much at large. The debate was long and heavy; the Duke of Bedford's performance moderate enough; he divided the house, but it was not told, for there went below the Bar with him, the Earl Harcourt, Lord Townshend, the Bishop of Worcester and Lord Talbot only. The Bishop of Norwich and Lord Harcourt both spoke, not to much purpose; but neither of them, in the least, supported the Duke's question. Upon the whole, it was the worst judged, the worst executed, and the worst supported point, that I ever saw of so much expectation.

I will now set down in writing the exact truth of this strange, important trifle.

Mr. Foffet, Messrs. Murray and Stone, were much acquainted, if not school fellows, in early life. Their fortune led them different ways: Foffet's was to be a
 Q 3 country.

1753. country lawyer and recorder of Newcastle.
 Mar. 22. Johnson, now Bishop of Gloucester, was one of their associates. On the day the King's birth-day was kept, they dined at the Dean of Durham's, at Durham, this Foffet, Lord Ravensworth, Major Davison, and one or two more, who retired after dinner into another room: the conversation turning upon the late Bishop of Gloucester's preferments, it was asked who was to have his Prebend of Durham: the Dean said, that the last news from London was, that Dr. Johnson was to have it: Foffet said, he was glad that Johnson got off so well, for he remembered him a Jacobite several years ago, and that he used to be with a relation of his who was very disaffected, one Vernon, a mercer, where the Pretender's health was frequently drunk. This, passing among a few familiar acquaintance was thought no more of at the time: it spread, however, so much in the north (how, I never heard accounted for) and reached Town in such a manner, that Mr. Pelham thought it necessary to desire Mr. Vane, who was a friend to Foffet and who employed

employed him in his business, to write to 1753.
 Foffet, to know if he had said this of John- Mar. 22.
 son, and if he had, if it was true.

This letter was written on the 9th of January ; it came to Newcastle the Friday following. Foffet was much surprised, but the post going out in a few hours after its arrival, he immediately acknowledged the letter by a long, but not very explicit answer. This Friday happened to be the club-day of the neighbouring gentlemen at Newcastle—as soon as Lord Ravensworth, who was a patron and employer of Foffet, came into the town, Foffet acquainted him with the extraordinary letter he had received : he told him, that he had already answered it, and being asked to shew the copy, said he kept none ; but desired Lord Ravensworth to recollect, if he held such a conversation at the Deanry of Durham, the day appointed for the birth-day. Ravensworth recollected nothing at all of it. They went to the club together, and Ravensworth went the next morning to see his mother in the neighbourhood,

1753. bourhood, with whom he staid till Mon-
 Mar. 22. day ; but this thing, of such consequence,
 lying upon his thoughts, he returned by
 Newcastle. He and Foffet had another
 conversation, and in endeavouring to re-
 fresh each other's memory about this
 dreadful delinquency of Johnson, Foffet
 said, he could not recollect positively, at
 such a distance of time, whether Johnson
 drank those healths, or had been present
 at the drinking them, but that Murray and
 Stone had done both, several times. Ravens-
 worth was excessively alarmed at this, with
 relation to Stone, on account of his office a-
 bout the Prince; and thus the affair of John-
 son was quite forgotten, and the episode be-
 came the principal part. There were ma-
 ny more conferences between Ravensworth
 and Foffet, upon this subject, in which the
 latter always persisted, that Stone and
 Murray were present at the drinking, and
 did drink those healths. It may be ob-
 served here, that, when he was examined
 upon oath, he swore to the years 1731 or
 1732 at latest. Foffet comes up, as usual,
 about his law business, and is examined by
 Messrs,

Messrs. Pelham and Vane, who never had 1753.
 heard of Murray or Stone being named: Mar. 22.
 he is asked and answers, only with relation
 to Johnson, never mentioning either of
 the others: but the love of his country,
 his King, and posterity, burned so strongly
 in Ravensworth's bosom, that he could
 have no rest, till he had discovered this
 enormity. Accordingly, when he came
 to town, he acquainted the ministry and
 almost all his great friends with it, and
 insisted upon the removal of Stone. The
 ministry would have slighted it, as it de-
 served, but, as he persisted and had told so
 many of it, they could not help laying it
 before the King, who, though he himself
 slighted it, was advised to examine it, which
 examination produced this most injudicious
 proceeding in Parliament. The Duke of De-
 vonshire was the only one of the commit-
 tee, who was absent from the House. The
 ministers, and indeed, every body else, did
 imagine, and, I believe, still do, that this
 whole affair is combined with the resigna-
 tions, and that there was a set of pretended
 friends to the Pelhams ready to take ad-
 vantage

1753. vantage of it ; and, I know, that Mr. Pel-
 Mar. 22. ham did think that this motion would give
 great lights to it. How far their expecta-
 tions are answered, I cannot say ; mine
 were entirely disappointed, for the whole
 was so ill conducted and supported, that I
 should almost be tempted to believe, that
 the grounds, which carried our conjectures
 into a sort of certainty, had no foundation
 at all.

29. I waited on the Princess, who seemed
 much pleased that the affair had ended so
 well in the House of Lords, and said, that
 it was owing to the King's steadiness and
 resolution, that it went no farther : that
 his Majesty took it with good sense and
 proper firmness, without which the Lords
 of the Cabinet would not have behaved as
 they did. It is remarkable, that this is
 the first time, that I ever heard her speak
 favourably of the King. In mentioning
 my reasons for having an opinion of Mr.
 Stone, without having any friendship with
 him, I said, that from thence I was glad
 when I heard he was placed about the
 Prince.

Prince. She replied, she was not ; on the 1753.
 contrary, she was very sorry, and much Mar. 29.
 alarmed at it. I was surpris'd, and asked
 why ? She answered, because the Prince
 had always taught her to believe, that Stone
 was a Jacobite, and that she did firmly be-
 lieve it : that the Prince was convinced of
 it, and, when affairs went ill abroad, used
 to say to her in a passion, how could better
 be expected, when such a Jacobite as Stone
 was trusted ?

Lord Middlesex and Mr. Forrester were May 2.
 with me to suggest a plan for laying a state
 of his Lordship's debts before the Duke
 of Dorset : they amount to 15,000/.

Mr. Ralph gave me an account that Mr. 7.
 William Beckford was with him last Sa-
 turday, and told him, that they had a body
 formed, not a large one, which would act
 together : that they found it necessary to
 employ the press, and that they thought
 him the ablest person, &c. That they pro-
 posed setting forth a paper. He desired to
 know, with whom he was to be engaged,
 besides

1753. besides Mr. Beckford? and asked, if the Duke
 May 7. of Cumberland was to protect them? he was
 answered, with the Duke of Bedford, but Mr.
 Beckford could not tell whether his Royal
 Highness was concerned. Ralph then asked,
 if he, with his instruments, was to be se-
 cured and protected against all law prosecu-
 tions? what establishment for himself? and
 if he was to lay down his own plan and write
 in conformity to it, or if it was expected,
 that he should be confined? answered, that
 he should be thoroughly protected, and by
 those, who would own him in both Houses
 —that his allowance should be handsome,
 but could not then name the sum, and
 that he was to be at entire liberty. Upon
 which being pressed to go to the Duke of
 Bedford, who desired to see him soon, he
 promised Mr. Beckford to take an early
 opportunity of waiting upon his Grace.

8. Mr. Vane, now Lord Barnard, called upon
 me: I talked very strongly to him, and told
 him of the open manner of inlisting all sorts
 of people against the Pelhams. I men-
 tioned Ralph's resolution, and put him in
 mind,

mind, that I had offered his (Ralph's) services as my friend, and bade him recollect in how improper a manner Mr. Pelham had rejected him: I told him, that I had reason to expect that Pelham should have given up his resentments against him, on my account; but that, certainly, prudence should have made him do it, for his own sake. Lord Barnard thought writing of great consequence, though, he said, Mr. Pelham did not. I replied, that Mr. Pelham mistook himself; that no man was more susceptible of its effects, and no man more easily hurt by it: was there a stronger proof of it, than the present case? What was this irreconcilableness against Ralph occasioned by, but the impression of a pamphlet, which, after all, the man did not write? That I was sure, Mr. Pelham would repent it very soon, and that I no way farther interfered in it; yet I desired he should know this, and more particularly, that, (as I had given him the offer of a most useful, honest, and able man, and upon his rejecting it, had, some time since, given him fair warning by

1753.

May 8.

1753. by him, Lord Barnard, of what would
 May 8. happen) I must have no complaints, or in-
 finuations, or even thoughts, that I was
 any way, act or part, in any thing that
 might come out : it was language I would
 not hear, and insinuations I would not suf-
 fer. I was sorry for the step, because I
 knew how naturally people were misled
 when they were hurt. Who could tell, what
 a man, that had been Secretary of State,
 might furnish ? and how galling it might
 be rendered by the ablest pen in England ?
 That I was grieved to see so little spirit
 opposed to so much vehemence and viru-
 lence, as their declared enemies acted with ;
 that their efficient enemies, it was true,
 were but few in number, but yet, they
 were the King's son, and daughter, and
 a Duke of Bedford : that I thought the
 Pelhams had not three such efficient
 friends, in or out of St. James's : that my
 fears suggested, and reason confirmed me,
 that, if they did not exert themselves, and
 give proofs of their power to the world,
 by their protection to their friends, num-
 bers would gradually drop from them :
 that

that their all depended upon the new Par- 1753.
 liament: that I hoped they were active May 8.
 about it: that I had some little influence,
 as well as positive interest, in that election;
 but that I knew no more, what they were
 about, and how to apply that influence,
 than if I had never known their names:
 he was, however, to understand me, that
 these were the fears, not the complaints of
 a friend: that I meant no complaint, for
 that I had nothing to complain of: that
 I meant and asked the Pelhams' friendship
 and good-will, and in return offered them
 my services and attachment: that Mr.
 Pelham was pleased to accept this offer,
 and to promise his friendship and counte-
 nance in return: that I never asked him
 for any emolument, at any time, or in any
 manner: that his Lordship knew, I had
 been requested to do so, but that I never
 would, having resolved to leave it wholly
 to Mr. Pelham, how he thought proper to
 make use of my personal services; those,
 that were in my power, in my present situ-
 ation, I had promised, and he should have
 them. Nothing but words had, as yet,
 passed

1753. passed between us, but he should see that
 May 8. I would act. In my present state, all I
 could give him, was my country interest,
 and influence in the elections, and he should
 have them. I would certainly chuse any
 two he pleased, at Weymouth, and though
 I knew nothing of his measures, all my in-
 fluence should go in the way, that I could
 guess he most wished: that I did, and
 should leave the rest entirely to him,
 with regard to his fulfilling his part. If
 he thought I could be of no further use,
 I could not help it; but if he thought I
 might, he would produce me in the way,
 in which he could best enable me to per-
 form it: that this was wholly Mr. Pel-
 ham's affair—it did not depend upon me;
 for what depended upon me, I should cer-
 tainly perform: that, therefore, though I
 desired he should know all this clearly and
 explicitly, yet I expected he should un-
 derstand it, as it really was, the naked
 sentiments, only, and apprehensions of a
 friend, without any mixture of complaint,
 or having the least intention to complain.
 I have forgotten to insert, in its place,
 an

an instance of their timidity towards their friends, which I mentioned to Lord Bernard, and which is too striking to be omitted. I asked his Lordship, how he thought our friend Murray felt, to find that his friends in power suffered a most offensive and hurtful calumny, meant at them also, to be fixed on him and made matter of examination, instead of being rejected with indignation, by a Court the most unprecedented, through the whole proceeding, that ever met! I suppose, said I, you will tell me, that there were reasons that made it unavoidable: I know them, the Cavendishes would not stand it, but leaned the other way. Stop here a moment—is not that saying, let it hurt whom it will, let it be never so inconvenient and lessening to you, we will not forfeit, nay, not venture one atom of our credit with the herd. Murray condescends to defend himself; he treats calumny and clamour with the noble spirit they deserve, and artfully winds in an apology to them: they are then satisfied. That is, after his having been the subject of an illegal enquiry into an impertinent,

R

1753.
May 8.
dis-

1753. disgraceful imputation, and not having the
 May 8. least speck appear upon him, the ministry
 are satisfied. To be sure, Murray must
 think himself greatly obliged to them.
 After all this, and when the same scandal
 was brought into the most publick assembly,
 with the impotence of proof, in order to
 spread it through the nation: what do his
 friends in power do? they say, he was ef-
 fectually justified, without doing one act
 to shew their resentment of the persecution
 he had suffered, either by disgracing the
 abettors, or punishing the authors of it.
 How must a most able, active, openly at-
 tached friend feel such tameness! he re-
 plied, he thought (and I believe he did
 think) as I did. Mr. Pelham spoke to
 me at council, and told me that he had seen
 Lord Barnard, and that he thought him-
 self extremely obliged to me for what had
 passed between us, he said, he was highly
 sensible how much he owed me, and that
 he would soon find an opportunity to talk
 with me at large.

10. Mr. Ralph was yesterday with the Duke
 of

of Bedford; he was very well received, 1753.
 but nothing was positively settled. I think May 10.
 he has acted precipitately, but I dare not
 restrain him, for fear of becoming answer-
 able for consequences beyond my power.

Lord Barnard, Colonel Vane, Mr. Pel- June 26.
 ham, and Mr. Furnese dined with me.
 We had not a single word about business,
 so that I look upon that transaction to be
 over.

I passed the day with the Princess of July 18.
 Wales by her order. I was very friendly
 and kindly received: our conversation was
 chiefly of a domestick familiar nature.
 Nothing very remarkable in politicks, ex-
 cept my observing that people, who chiefly
 out of regard to her, had declined all op-
 position, and were very ready and desirous
 to contribute to the service of the present
 ministry, notwithstanding this, were still
 to remain in a state of proscription: that
 such people were pretty much snaffled by
 the apprehension that, if they resented it,
 they might be considered as being in op-
 position

1753. position to her and to the young Prince, to
 July 18. whom their attachment and affection was
 inviolable and invariable. Whereas it was
 hard to believe that the treatment which
 their Royal Highnesses met with, was so
 cordial and endearing, as to oblige them
 to espouse the quarrels of the present
 Court, especially against those who were
 driven into those quarrels by the treatment
 they met with from their attachment to
 their Royal Highnesses and to the late
 Prince. She said, to be sure it was so,
 but she was not so explicit upon the head,
 as I wished. She gave into it, but rather
 seemed to allow it, than declare it.

29. I went to Eastbury, and on the Saturday
 following I dined at Lord Shaftesbury's,
 who was determined not to go to the
 meeting at Dorchester, for the nomination
 of the Knights of the Shire. But finding
 that I was to go, he was perplexed, and
 more so, by a letter he received at dinner
 from Lord Digby, requesting him to at-
 tend. We left his Lordship uneasy and
 irresolute.

I was

I was at Dorchester to assist at the meet- 1753.
 ing. Lord Digby was brought, in the August 7.
 winter, to me by Lord Hillsborough, from
 Messrs. Pelham and Fox. He asked for
 my interest, as determining to stand on the
 Whig interest. I told him that, if no re-
 lation, or person, with whom I had parti-
 cular connections, should set up on the
 same interest, mine was at his service: from
 that time to the present moment, I never
 saw Lord Digby, nor was I consulted with
 by any of his friends.

Soon after my coming to the Antelope,
 at Dorchester, he came to me and requested
 my favour; I told him, that was my only
 business there. He soon returned with
 Lord Ilchester, and they both pressed me
 to stand with him, which I declined. Lord
 Milton, Messrs. Drax, Trenchard, and most
 of the Whig party came to me. I found that
 Mr. Trenchard was to propose Lord Dig-
 by, but that neither he nor his uncle Ilches-
 ter had consulted, or concerted any thing
 with any body. I said, there could be no
 doubt of the Whigs carrying the election,

1753. if they resolved upon it, because, to my
 August 7. knowledge, two-thirds of the property
 of the county were in their hands, and
 because I had carried it for Mr. Pitt's fa-
 ther (who was scarcely capable) when our
 property was considerably less. But, whe-
 ther they would resolve to go through it
 at all events, I did not in the least know :
 that I supposed Lord Digby's adviser had
 asked and knew : but, if not, a party meet-
 ing should be held and consulted. Every
 body appeared to approve of this : the
 Lords Ilchester and Digby, both told me,
 privately, that Mr. Pelham encouraged
 Lord Digby to stand, and that, a little be-
 fore the Parliament rose, Mr. Pelham took
 Lord Digby aside in the House, and said,
 that he was informed it would certainly
 do, and pressed him to go on with it. I
 replied to him, that I did not know from
 whom Mr. Pelham had his information,
 but that it did not come from me : that
 I would do him all the services I could,
 and all the return I desired, was, that he
 would remember I was, no ways, consulted
 nor advising in the affair. We went up
 to

to the meeting about noon. I believe, of 1753. Whigs we might be somewhat more than August 7. thirty gentlemen; when the Tories came, we were about one hundred.

Sir Robert Long proposed Mr. Pitt. Mr. Bingham returned Mr. Chafin's thanks to the county, and his excuses for declining; and then Sir Robert proposed Mr. Sturt to join with Mr. Pitt. Mr. Trenchard proposed Lord Digby—nobody said a word. Then Mr. Francis Seymour spoke a few words in support of Pitt and Sturt, in order to keep the county out of *ministerial dependence*—to this nothing was offered on our side, till people began to move; when I thought it necessary to take some notice of the expressions, which I did, and concluded by saying, that I should give my interest to Lord Digby alone, till I saw farther. Thus it ended, with very little spirit of their side, and with none at all, of ours.

I was at Bridgewater, and, with Mr. Balch, canvassed near half the town. The

1753. people did not chuse to speak out, though
 Aug. 11. very few declared they were engaged to
 Lord Egmont.

18. We returned home to Eastbury. The
 excessive badness of the roads and weather,
 with the nature of the business, made it
 much the most disagreeable journey, and
 the most fatiguing week I ever passed. All
 this trouble, vexation, and expence, as well
 as that to come, flows from a set of low,
 worthless fellows, who finding they shall
 not be bribed without an opposition, have
 prevailed on Lord Egmont to lend his
 name, to whom they will give one vote,
 that they may be able to fell the other.
 And, notwithstanding, as things now ap-
 pear, his Lordship has no chance of making
 his election. This he does not see, nor
 that the Tories (though partly for other
 reasons) make his greatest strength; so that
 he is setting up an interest, which, if it
 should succeed, he could never sit in quiet
 in that place. But though, I think, he
 has no chance at present, yet the unea-
 siness

finess and expence will be the same to me, 1753.
as if he was sure of success. Aug. 18.

We returned to Hammersmith from the country. Oct. 3.

Mr. Fox called on me, and expressed great civilities on account of my behaviour to his nephew, Lord Digby, at Dorchester. 8.

I went early to Mr. Pelham, and talked with him about Bridgewater : he gave me the strongest assurance of his assistance, and promised to write immediately himself to Philip Baker, to convince every body of his friendship for me ; and that the Custom-house officers should be properly taken care of. I am persuaded he is sincere. 9.

I was with Mr. Pelham again, who has done all that can be expected hitherto, and promises to continue all his endeavours to support my election at Bridgewater against Lord Egmont's opposition. In this affair he 22.

1753. he has acted, and, I am convinced, he will
Oct. 22. act the part of a real friend. But I do not
find that he has made any progress in the
great point of smoothing my way to the
King.

23. The Princess of Wales and Lady Augusta,
attended by Lady Middlesex and Mr. Bre-
ton, did Mrs. Dodington and me the ho-
nour of breakfasting with us. After break-
fast, we walked all round my gardens: we
then came in, and they went into all the
rooms, except the common dining-parlor:
when we were coming down stairs, I told
their Royal Highnesses, that there was one
room, which I had forgotten to shew
them; they desired to see it, and found a
cold collation (for it was near three o'clock.)
The Princess very obligingly sat down,
and we all ate a very hearty and very cheer-
ful meal: she staid with us till the day
began to decline, and behaved with infi-
nite ease and condescension.

29. 'The Duke of Cumberland is dangerously
ill

ill of a quinfey, but the truth of his illnefs 1753.
 proceeded from a fall from his horfe. Oct. 29.

Mr. Ralph told me, that he had made Nov. 3.
 his peace with the miniftry, by the means
 of Lord Hartington, to whose favour he
 was recommended by Mr. Garrick : that
 he was to have 300/. a year and 200/. im-
 mediately down, to repay to thofe he was
 engaged with, the money they had advanced
 to him. Mr. Pelham had told me all this
 before, as alfo, that it was contrary to
 his opinion, but that his brother was un-
 eafy about it, and therefore he had ac-
 quiefced.

I faw Mr. Pelham : he told me that 7.
 Lord Poulet went immediately out of town
 from waiting, and that he had had no
 converfation with him, but a broken one,
 while he was waiting to be called in by
 the King. His Lordfhip had told him he
 had feen his letter, and denied, that he had
 ever faid Mr. Pelham was for Lord Eg-
 mont, but that he (Lord Poulet) was for
 him, and would fairly own it. Mr. Pel-
 ham

1753. ham replied, that it was not material ; but
 Nov. 7. that he (Lord Poulet) should publicly
 declare at the Mayor's feast, that he (Pel-
 ham) was indifferent between the three,
 when his Lordship knew he had so expli-
 citly declared himself in favour of me and
 my friend, was very singular ; as was also,
 his being for Lord Egmont, when he
 (Poulet) had offered and promised both
 his brother and him, to do as they should
 desire him, which, they told him, was en-
 tirely to assist me in every thing. He was
 called in, to the King, before Lord Poulet
 could make an answer. The King asked
 him about this election, and Lord Poulet's
 behaviour, and said, that he knew, he had
 made up with his son before he died, but
 the King could not tell whether the recon-
 ciliation was owing to me or Lord Egmont,
 but that one or the other had a hold upon
 him. Mr. Pelham said to the King, that
 he knew nothing of his own knowledge,
 but he conjectured it might be by both,
 and that, he believed, Lord Poulet's plan
 was, as far as he could contrive, that the
 election should fall upon Lord Egmont
 and

and me. The King said he thought so too, 1753.
 but that was not enough, and then asked Nov. 7.
 him, how he thought it would go? Mr.
 Pelham answered, that he did not find by
 me, that I was disposed to give up the in-
 terest; but when it came to much expence
 and much trouble, which must be the
 consequence, he supposed, as his Majesty
 did, that their design was to let me see my
 own election, and in that case I could
 not say how it would go: for that he did
 not think he had a right, in the present
 situation I stood, to insist upon my en-
 gaging to go through that expence and
 trouble, to keep out an opposer, when my
 own election would be easy without it.
 I told Mr. Pelham that I would be at a
 word with him: that the fact and the in-
 terest was exactly, as the King and he un-
 derstood it: that as to the interest, my
 seat did not depend upon it—that I had
 nobody to succeed me, whom I could wish
 should be the better for it—to this he
 agreed. I added, that when I did things,
 I never did them by halves: I professed at-
 tachment to him, and that where I had
 any

1753. any interest, I meant to exert it against
 Nov. 7. those who opposed his administration:
 that, therefore, I desired him humbly to
 assure his Majesty in my name, that my
 election was not the object, for that I
 would undergo the same trouble and the
 same expence, to keep out any body that
 differed with his ministers, as I would, if
 my own seat was in question. Mr. Pelham
 promised me, he would make the kindest
 use of my declarations.

8. I waited upon the Princess, who re-
 ceived me with great goodness: she com-
 plained of the little regard paid to her re-
 commendation of the late Prince's servants:
 she supposed, she said, the ministers meant
 a great regard to her; meant it, but had
 not shewn it, yet.

15. The Parliament opened. I went to hear
 the speech, which was very unexception-
 able. In the House of Lords, the Duke
 of Newcastle brought in a bill to repeal
 the act of last session in favour of the Jews.
 Doctors Secker and Drummond, of Oxford
 and

and St. Asaph, spoke for the repeal, with 1753.
 sentiments of charity, comprehension, and Nov. 15.
 liberty of conscience, highly becoming
 them, and to the honour both of the Church
 and State.

The Princess sent for me to attend her 17.
 between eight and nine o'clock. I went
 to Leicester House, expecting a small com-
 pany and a little musick, but found no-
 body but her Royal Highness. She made
 me draw a stool and sit by the fire-side.
 Soon after came in the Prince of Wales
 and Prince Edward, and then the Lady
 Augusta, all in an undress, and took their
 stools and sat round the fire with us. We
 continued talking of familiar occurrences
 till between ten and eleven, with the ease
 and unreservedness and unconstraint, as if
 one had dropped into a sister's house that
 had a family, to pass the evening. It is
 much to be wished that the Princes con-
 versed familiarly with more people of a
 certain knowledge of the world. The
 Princess's attention to me seems an indica-
 tion of a good heart, as if she resolved, as
 far

1753. far as it is in her power, that the Prince
 Nov. 17. should not forget those, who were beloved
 by, and deserved well of, his father.

Dec. 11. I saw the Duke of Newcastle and convinced him, that my trouble and expence at Bridgewater, was only to keep out a man, who opposed those to whom I attached myself: that my own seat was not concerned in it: that the maintaining the interest there was, to me, nothing, having nobody to bequeath it to. I then told him that, in these matters, those who would take money, I would pay, and not bring him a bill: those, that would not take, he must pay, and I recommended my two parsons of Bridgewater and Weymouth, Burroughs and Franklin: he entered into it very cordially, and assured me that they should have the first Crown livings that should be vacant in their parts, if we would look out and send him the first intelligence. I then just touched upon what had passed between Mr. Pelham and me. He professed his knowledge and approbation of the whole. I said, I must think that so much

much offered and so little asked, in such 1753.
 hands as theirs, and at a time when bo- Dec. 11.
 roughs were a commodity particularly
 marketable, could not fail of removing, at
 least, resentments, and of obtaining pardon,
 which language I was willing to hold to
 my own Sovereign, but to no other. His
 Grace was very hearty, and cordial, and
 protested that every thing should be done
 to shew their true regard and friendship
 for me. He did seem to lay no great stress
 upon difficulties with the King. I con-
 cluded by telling him, that I had no de-
 sires of being in favour with the King, or
 even well with him, or about him: that
 all I desired was that he, and his brother
 might be able to say, that the King left
 me to them—that was all my price. He
 answered very cordially—to appearance.

I waited on the Princess, and staid with 18.
 her two hours. Much freedom and con-
 descension—rather too much of the first on
 my side. I endeavoured (by her order) to
 explain to her the present unhappy divi-
 sions in Ireland, and beg'd her to make the
 S Prince

1753. Prince thoroughly master of them. I told
 Dec. 18. her, that though I did not doubt but that
 the present heats would, somehow, and in
 appearance be allayed, yet, I was sincerely
 grieved at the consequences which might,
 from indisposing numbers of a rich and
 thriving people, most cordially attached to
 the family hitherto, arise in a new and
 young reign : that I did not like the pros-
 pect. She replied, with a visible alteration
 in her countenance to a mixture of fierce-
 ness and grief that I had never seen before,
 —it is true, and we have other very disa-
 greeable prospects. Then, very suddenly,
 she recovered her placidness of look and
 voice. I said, indeed, Madam, I do not
 see any. What at that moment struck her,
 I know not, but it was very forcibly : per-
 haps it might be the Duke. She told me
 some instances of the Prince's feeling the
 subjection he was under. (I have since
 heard, that Prince Edward complains of it,
 and of his brother's want of spirit.) I said,
 it was to be wished he could have more
 company. She seemed averse to the young
 people, from the excessive bad education
 they

they had, and from the bad examples they 1753.
gave. She appears uneasy, and indeed, her Dec. 18.
situation is very disagreeable, and much to
be pitied.

The Earl of Home, on Sunday night, 25.
brought the account from Ireland, that the
Irish Parliament had rejected the bill for
the appropriation of the surplusses (which
was altered in council, here, by the addi-
tion of the King's consent only) by five
voices. A dangerous event, and produc-
tive of more mischiefs than I shall live to
see remedied !

I went to White's, to a ballot for in- 1754.
creasing the old club, which passed in the Jan. 8.
negative, 34 to 10. At an election, the
Earl of Huntingdon had one black ball,
and the Earl of Hillsborough had three.

I had much talk with Lord Barnard, who 24.
gave me strong assurances of the friendship
and regard of the ministers for me : that
they would do every thing possible for me
with the King : that nobody died to make
S 2 room,

1754. room, and they could not turn out. Many
 Jan. 24. instances of their pusillanimity, without
 his perceiving it himself. He declared his
 and their detestation of Mr. Fox—George
 Grenville's insolence in refusing to come to
 town, and of opposing the number of sea-
 men without the least notice to Mr. Pel-
 ham—Pitt's perfidy, and his party's mak-
 ing up to the Prince—that Barrington
 would not accept of being chosen at Salts-
 ham, but would be elected at Plymouth, which
 borough was designed for Admiral Clinton,
 Lord Lincoln's uncle—that Fox had asked
 Mr. Pelham for the first vacancy in the
 Treasury for Barrington, but had been ab-
 solutely refused—that Dupplin was to have
 it, and Lord Northumberland was to have
 the first blue ribband.

29. Went to the Duke of Newcastle, and
 got the living of Broadworthy for Mr.
 Burroughs.

Feb. 3. My old and intimate acquaintance, poor
 Mr. Hampden, died suddenly.

I waited

I waited upon the Princess, who was sitting to Leotardi for her picture. Lady Augusta only was with her. 1754. Feb. 14.

Council at St. James's. The Judges attended and were called in. A charge was delivered to them (the King present, and in his name) by the Chancellor, to be by them given on their respective circuits, against irreligion, immorality, murders, poisonings, &c. This was in consequence of a motion in the House of Lords, by the Bishop of Worcester, for something to be done by the Legislature to this effect, in consequence of the last paragraph of the King's speech, at the opening of the sessions. 28.

As soon as I rose, I received an account that Mr. Pelham died at six o'clock. March 6.

I went to Lord Barnard and staid with him till five in the morning. We had a long conversation and agreed that, if Mr. Fox came into Mr. Pelham's place, their interest was entirely undone: that Mr. Fox

1754. had declared, he would have it; that he
 March 7. had served up to it, and it was his due,
 and that he was resolved to give way to
 nobody: that the Pitts, Lyttletons, and
 Grenvilles had written a letter, that, if
 Mr. Fox had it, they would oppose: that
 Lord Bath had sent a message to the Chan-
 cellor, that if Fox came in, old as he was,
 he would muster up a party to oppose:
 that he was sure Mr. Furness, I, and my
 friends would also do so: that Fox was at
 Lord Hartington's, between seven and
 eight on Wednesday morning: that Har-
 tington was for him: that he thought the
 Duke of Grafton was so too, who had be-
 haved most infamously to Mr. Pelham, and
 was a most perfidious man: that Mr. Pel-
 ham led a most uneasy life, from his bro-
 ther, as well as from some family affairs:
 that when Lord Barnard died, the Duke
 of Newcastle sent him a letter, directed to
 the Earl of Darlington, and told him he
 must take it as the only mark, then in
 their power, of their particular regard to
 him: that, some time after, the Duke pro-
 posed him, and the Lord Chancellor, to
 the

the King for that honour, who refused 1754.
 both, and told him, he supposed he de- March 7.
 signed to leave nobody on the Baron's
 Bench ; and now that *he had cheated* Lord
 Barnard out of the settlement of succession
 to his estate, he wanted to make him amends
 by promoting him to be an Earl.

The Duke went to Cambridge for ten
 days, but made his brother, Mr. Pelham,
 give his word, that he would not stir in
 this thing, during his absence. Somebody
 acquaints Lady Yarmouth with it, who
 puts the King in better temper about it.
 She bids Mr. Pelham move it to the King:
 he excuses himself upon his word given to
 his brother: she says, they must agree
 that, among themselves ; for the King is
 prepared and expects to hear of it. Mr.
 Pelham moves it, and it is favourably re-
 ceived. The Duke returns, and the mo-
 ment he sees his brother, flies into the
 most violent passion, that he had told him
 a lye, broke his word, &c. &c. with such
 intemperance, that Mr. Pelham went away
 to the Solicitor General, till he cooled.

1754. Friends interposed, but the Duke, another
 March 7. day, flew into the same intemperance to
 Lord Barnard and Mr. Arundell, in presence of his valet de chambre, that he would *fourt* his brother, that he would make him know that he should not dare to do any thing in his absence, &c.—and they did not see one another for a fortnight. This story shews the uneasiness of Mr. Pelham's situation in his private life. Lord Barnard pressed me much, to suggest whom I thought proper to fill Mr. Pelham's place, I said, the Solicitor—that would not do—he would not take it—the people would not bear it. I said, then put a Lord at the head, and make a Chancellor of the Exchequer.—What Lord?—Why not Lord Carlisle?—the best he had heard named. Any but Lord Winchelsea; his behaviour had been such to Mr. Pelham, that he would never sit at a Board with him—that if ever the Duke of Newcastle suffered him in any employment, while he had any power, he should look on him as a very mean creature—that the Duke of Devonshire was sent for, who went to Chatsworth
 last

last Monday, but he doubted if he would 1754.
 come—that Mr. Pelham was my friend March 7.
 sincerely, had often mentioned me favour-
 ably to the King, and when I had executed
 what I had engaged in, about the elections,
 he hoped to be able to serve me, but would
 not tell me so, till he was sure he could do
 it—[this I took for *Moonshine*.] As an in-
 stance of Mr. Fox's perfidy to Mr. Pelham,
 he said, that he set the King upon him to
 repeal the place-bill, which Mr. Pelham
 absolutely refused; and now, lately, upon
 the endeavour to repeal the oath, in the
 bribery act; the day it was to be moved,
 he was with Mr. Pelham at two o'clock,
 and gave him his word, that he would *not*
 speak for the repeal, and then went to the
 House and *did* speak for it. Lord Barnard
 concludes, that he (Fox) went from Mr.
 Pelham to the Duke, who commanded him
 to speak; and the rather, because being at
 the House himself, he saw Lord Sandwich
 in the gallery, and observed, that, as soon
 as Fox had spoken, that Lord went away.
 He said, that Sandwich was a most dishonest
 man; that the Duke of Newcastle was, at
 first,

1754. first, in raptures of fondness for him ; and
 March 7. when he grew angry with him, Mr. Arundell told Mr. Pelham, 'twas his own fault, he had nothing to complain of ; when he knew, that he betrayed Chesterfield to him, what reason had he to think or to be surpris'd, that he should not betray him to the Duke.

9. Waited on the Princess. We began by laughing about the plays. I then told her that, as I did not design to trouble her long, my message should be short ; and it was only to put her in mind and desire her to remember, that, at this time of changes and at all others that might happen, my first engagements were to her and her House, to which, when she would let me know her pleasure, all others were to give place, and should be subservient. She received it most kindly, and said, she was thoroughly convinced of it : and that no changes that could happen, ought or should make her and her's forget my friendship and attachment to them. And now, Madam, says I, if your Royal Highness pleases,
 we

we will return to the play. But she could 1754.
 not quit the subject—asked what I thought March 9.
 they would do? I said, I had not seen any
 body, who could be supposed to have any
 direction—that I did not, in the least, de-
 sire to be informed by her Royal Highness,
 but that, to be sure, she must have some
 lights about it. She answered, she had
 none. I said, that was a fault, and that
 she ought to have them; that the ministry,
 of late years, had been like children round
 a fire, telling stories of spirits, till they
 frightened one another, that they dared
 not look behind them—that it was become
 necessary, that she should give them cou-
 rage—that the people were very solicitous
 to see something that looked, as if she had
 a share in it, and that her security was
 considered—that I would not mention what
 was said, because particular names were
 mentioned unfavourably. She replied, what
 could she do? To get things into the hands
 of certain people, was as impossible as to
 move St. James's House; and for any thing
 else what did it signify? Besides, she sup-
 posed they knew where Leicester House
 stood,

1754. stood, it was open. I said, that means
 March 9. should be found to direct them; for, what
 had happened to Mr. Pelham would, sooner
 or later, and in less time, happen elsewhere.
 She said, *alors, comme alors*. I replied, that
 she would be pleased to consider, that she
 would have these, and only these hands to
 work with, if she continued as she was;
 and it might create some difficulty to begin
 with those where there was so little corres-
 pondence or connection. She said, it was not
 an agreeable prospect; she hoped the King
 would do what was best; but she thought
 Mr. Fox would succeed Mr. Pelham, and she
 was very sorry for it; and this great dislike
 of Mr. Fox's coming in, she repeated several
 times in the rest of our conversation.

12. I had good intelligence that the Princess
 took what I said to her very kindly, and
 that she expressed herself favourably of me.

14. Dined at Mr. Stanley's—and here I must
 take notice of the extraordinary scenes that
 have passed, since the death of Mr. Pelham.

He

He died about six o'clock on Wednesday 1754.
 the 6th. Mr. Fox was at the Mar- Mar. 14.
 quis of Hartington's before eight that
 morning. Negotiations begun. The Duke
 of Devonshire was sent for, the same day :
 he came on Saturday night the 9th. I was
 informed that, as Mr. Fox was supported
 by the Duke and the Princess Emily, to
 succeed Mr. Pelham, the plan to disappoint
 him was, to refuse the Treasury, but to
 offer him something that was better than
 the War Office ; which they hoped and
 believed he would refuse, and then to in-
 cense the King against him, and shew him,
 that Fox would take nothing, that was
 compatible with the Duke of Newcastle's
 remaining in power. This I was told, but
 could not figure to myself, what that some-
 thing was to be. On Monday the 11th,
 at night, by the intervention of Lord Har-
 tington, between the Duke of Newcastle
 and Mr. Fox, the King agreed that the
 Duke of Newcastle should be at the head
 of the Treasury, Mr. Legge Chancellor of
 the Exchequer, and Mr. Fox, Secretary of
 of State. I knew it early the next morn-
 ing.

1754. ing, and finding *that* was the *something*, I
 Mar. 14. thought it a something that must ruin the
 Duke of Newcastle. On Tuesday night,
 this was declared to the Cabinet Council.
 Wednesday night, the 13th, Mr. Fox had
 a meeting with the Duke of Newcastle,
 where, as it afterwards appeared, they dis-
 ferred about the powers that he (Fox) was
 to be trusted with, in his office: for he
 understood, by Lord Hartington, that he
 was to have the direction of the House of
 Commons, and had acquainted me that
 morning, by Mr. Ellis, a Lord of the Ad-
 miralty, that he was to have the absolute
 direction of that House, but under the Duke
 of Newcastle, and as his *man*, who was to
 remain in full power, with the whole confi-
 dence and secret of the King. But finding,
 at this conference with the Duke of New-
 castle, that either this was not meant; or,
 that he was not to be trusted with sufficient
 powers to execute it properly, they parted
 dissatisfied; and the following morning,
 Thursday the 14th, Fox wrote to the Duke
 to be excused from accepting the seals of
 Secretary. This news I heard at dinner,
 and

and was much surpris'd at it, as was the 1754.
 the whole town. One side says, he us'd, Mar. 14.
 and wrote the most abject submissions, to
 get the seals: he says, that he only offer'd,
 as he really meant, to serve absolutely un-
 der the Duke of Newcastle, and only re-
 quired sufficient powers to be able to do it
 in the House, without exposing himself.

Mr. Ellis came to me, with the avowal 15.
 of Mr. Fox, to give me the material part
 of this account, adding that, as a proof of
 what Mr. Fox meant, he instanced Mr.
 Craggs being Lord Sunderland's man, when
 he had the Treasury, and was in full power
 with the late King—and also, that he had
 declared to the Duke of Newcastle, that
 he never desired to touch a penny of the
 secret-service money, or to know the dis-
 position of it, farther than was necessary to
 enable him to speak to the members, with-
 out appearing ridiculous. He ended with
 strong assurances of Mr. Fox's regard and
 friendship to me, and his desires of having
 mine in return:—this very strong.

Went

1754. Went to see the Duke of Newcastle.
 Mar. 16. Much company, and no opportunity to talk with him. This day came out a new commission of Treasury, such as I never saw. The Duke of Newcastle in his brother's place, and the four former Commissioners—none of them Chancellor of the Exchequer—that remaining with Lord Chief Justice Lee.

18. Dined with me, the Earls of Coventry, Jersey, Temple, and Hillsborough; Lords Strange, Hobart, and Barrington; Sir Francis Dashwood, and Mr. George Grenville. The talk was that Sir Thomas Robinson was to be Secretary of State, and that he had refused it—this was not believed. Lord Barrington staid after the company were gone, and told me his transactions with Mr. Pelham, relating to the Treasury, and last Thursday, with the Duke of Newcastle. He states his promises from Mr. Pelham too strong, if what Lord Barnard told me, be true—and by his conversation with the Duke of Newcastle, I think he will not have

have it this time ; at least, not before Lord 1754.
 Dupplin. Mar. 18.

19. I was to wait upon the Duke of Newcastle, who, with great *seeming* kindness, beg'd me to come to him on Thursday, by nine in the morning : that he was sensible of my friendship, and would endeavour to deserve it ; I said, he certainly did deserve it ; but, I hoped, he would shew the world that I had his. He replied, that he would use all his endeavours.

21. Went to the Duke of Newcastle's. Began by telling him, that I considered and respected the weight, he must lie under, of different kinds, at this time ; therefore, should never trouble him, but when it was absolutely necessary, and never long : that I was come, to assure him of my most dutiful affection, and sincere attachment to him, simply, having no engagements to make me look to the right or the left—also, to repeat my readiness to comply with the engagements I had taken with his brother, which I understood to be with him, and supposed he would continue to ap-
 T prove :

1754. prove: but that, what had happened, made
 Mar. 21. it necessary to recapitulate them, though
 he knew them: that the engagements on
 my side were, to give him all the little in-
 terest I had, towards the electing the new
 Parliament—I did it in the county of Dor-
 set, as far as they pleased to push it—I en-
 gaged also, specifically, to chuse two mem-
 bers for Weymouth, which he desired
 might be a son of the Duke of Devonshire,
 and Mr. Ellis, of the Admiralty—I sup-
 posed he would confirm that nomination,
 but that was nothing to me: I was to
 chuse two, of his nomination, which now
 was fallen to *him*; so he might name whom
 he pleased: that I was also engaged to ex-
 clude Lord Egmont from Bridgewater, if
 I could, of which I should give him a far-
 ther account, when I knew his pleasure
 upon this first part: because there might be
 mention made of that transaction in the
 closet, and there were some particularities
 attending it, that, 'twas probable, he might
 not be acquainted with. He assured me
 of his friendship and affection, in a solemn
 and dejected manner; knew his brother

was

was sincere to me ; knew all our engage- 1754.
ments, and looked upon himself as party Mar. 21.
to them ; would do every thing in his
power to comply with them, and agreed
to his brother's nomination of Lord J.
Cavendish and Ellis, and hoped they would
be agreeable to me.

I proceeded to the article of Bridge-
water, which I said was thus—Long after
my mutual engagements with Mr. Pelham,
when Lord Egmont made that unfriendly
attempt, Mr. Pelham asked me, what would
become of it ? I said, that it need not af-
fect my election, though it might destroy
the Whig interest there, for ever : that the
interest was very indifferent to me, as I
did not expect to live to see another Par-
liament, and had neither succession, rela-
tion, or friend, that I could or wished to
leave it to : but I asked him, if it was in-
different to him, that Lord Egmont should
come in there. He said, no, to be sure ;
and hinted, besides his publick opposition,
great distaste to him personally, as if some-
thing very dishonourable had passed be-

1754. tween them : I avoided entering upon that,
 Mar. 21. and said, that as he thought him his ene-
 my, I thought myself obliged to oppose
 him, where I had any interest ; that I was
 sorry it came so home to me, but that I
 designed to do it. Some time after that,
 he told me that the King asked him, if he
 seriously designed to endeavour to keep
 Lord Egmont out of Bridgewater, having
 been told that it would be a matter of some
 trouble and expence—Mr. Pelham replied,
 that he could not speak to his Majesty with
 any authority, but he thought, I would :
 that I desired him, when next those mat-
 ters came to be discussed, to lay me at the
 King's feet, and tell him, that as I found
 it would be agreeable to his Majesty, I
 would spare neither pains nor expence to
 exclude him : that thus it became my en-
 gagement to do it, if I can. That these
 were the engagements on my side with
 his brother. He saw, that I had not di-
 minished them, and I was fully determined
 to perform them, let what would fall out
 on the other side. The Duke was very
 serious, and dejected, during the whole
 con-

conversation, and threw in several warm 1754.
 expressions of approbation, and then said, Mar. 21.
 that he was loaded with too many things
 at once, for one man to bear: that he had
 seen, and his brother had told him, how
 handsome my proceedings had been: that
 this was the most noble, that could be
 imagined: that he had transactions with
 many, but none like this, and beg'd me to
 say, what his brother had engaged to do;
 and to tell him all that had passed, and how I
 understood it. I said, I must be excused;
 I could not talk about advantages to my-
 self, that were to take their rise from my
 own assertion only, when there was nobody
 to contradict me: I was afraid, he would
 have enough of that from others: it was
 sufficient that he was satisfied, that I had
 not whittled down the obligations which
 I was to perform. He pressed me still
 more strongly; till I told him, that I
 would not talk of it at all, without remind-
 ing him, that I was absolutely determined
 to fulfil all the engagements I had taken,
 and repeated to him, without any regard to
 what might be done on the other side:

1754. that it was the last transaction of my life,
 Mar. 21. and therefore should suffer no ambiguity;
 they were too far gone to admit of any alteration ; let what would happen, I could not refine them away ; I thought myself bound by them, and would, at all events, perform them : that my proceeding must be as open and clear to the memory of his brother with him, as they would have been with his brother, if we had had the misfortune to lose his Grace : that, even on this footing, I had very little to say ; for I was sure, he must know that his brother was to remove the personal misrepresentations that I lay under, with the King, at a proper time, and to bring me into the service, in a proper manner ; that I never thought of fixing him down to a particular day, or a particular office, because indeed I meant more, I meant to come in, so as to live with them as an humble friend, under their friendship and protection. He said, very seriously and warmly, that he would never assert any thing as done, that he was not sure, was done ; but as to the King's dislike, we might wave that. It was impossible,

fible, but *that* must give way; it could not 1754.
 withstand such a behaviour as mine: we Mar. 21.
 might put it out of the question, with two
 or three strong expressions more, to that
 purpose. He then asked me, if his bro-
 ther had engaged to bring me in, before
 the elections were over. I said, he had made
 me no such promise, that I had never bar-
 tered with him, so as to pin him down to
 a day or an hour, my views being to obtain
 their friendship, &c. as I had before ex-
 plained to him. He said, he always un-
 derstood it so, and asked me; as there would
 be many changes, and that they were obliged
 to cut the cloth into as many pieces as
 they could, if I thought, I could come in
 before the election. I said, I did think I
 could. He replied, he knew I might be
 trusted, and would talk very freely to me,
 and tell me how things stood, since I said,
 I thought I could come in now: that the
 Secretary's office was settled, and that he
 had four positive engagements, which were
 to Lords Hillsborough, Dupplin, Barring-
 ton, and Mr. Nugent: but that he had
 not, and would not promise any one of

1754. them, till it was done and settled with the
 Mar. 21. King. He then expatiated on the King's
 kindness to him, which, however, he at-
 tributed great part of to the exigencies of
 the times: that his Majesty had advised
 him not to promise, and that he replied,
 that he should take great care not to have
 himself quoted against himself. I said, I
 understood that the Secretary's office was
 designed for Sir Thomas Robinson. He
 said, yes, and that for the business of the
 Northern Province, [N. B. He is to have
 the Southern Province] no man in England
 understood it better; that he was not hap-
 py at explaining himself, but no man knew
 more, or had better understanding. I said,
 I knew him very well, he was a worthy
 man, and I loved him. I said, what if I
 came into the place he left? He considered
 a little, and said, very well, pray go on. I
 said, I would particularly support him in
 the House, *where* he would chiefly want it.
 He said, he knew he would. I said, there
 is my old place, Treasurer of the Navy;
 that must be vacant: I should like that
 better than any thing. But, I added, why
 should

should I enter into these things, I leave it 1754
 wholly to your Grace. He said, that, by Mar. 21.
 a strange fatality, the direction of the
 House of Commons was fallen upon him,
 who had never thought of it; and he must
 expect, that the great attempt would be, to
 shew that he could not direct it: there-
 fore he could not chuse by affection, but
 must comply with those who could sup-
 port him *there*. I said, I understood so,
 and that I thought, I might pretend to
 some abilities that way: that in the op-
 position, I was thought of some use there:
 that in Court indeed, I never undertook
 much, because he knew I never was sup-
 ported: but now, when I should be sup-
 ported, I hoped I might pretend to be as
 useful there, as my neighbours. He said,
 it was incontestably so. I said, that I would
 derogate from nobody, but considering the
 superiority of age, the offices I had gone
 through, and my rank in the world; and
 adding to that, chusing six members for
 them at my own great expence, without the
 expence of one shilling from their side,
 I thought the world in general, and even
 the

1754. the gentlemen themselves, could not ex-
 Mar. 21. pect that their pretensions should give me
 the exclusion. He said, that what I did,
 was very great—that he often thought with
 surprise, at the ease and cheapness of the
 election at Weymouth—that they had no-
 thing like it. I said, I believed there were
 few who could give his Majesty six mem-
 bers for nothing. He said, he reckoned
 five, and had put down five to my account.
 I said it was so; but this attempt of Lord
 Egmont's made it six—he would observe,
 that I did not pretend to chuse two for
 Bridgewater: but by Lord Egmont's op-
 position, the two members must be entirely
 owing to me; for if I did not exert my
 whole force to exclude him, he must
 come in, and the Court would have but
 one there. He thanked me, said it was
 most clear as it was now explained, but he
 had not considered it in that light. I said,
 I must be excused from talking any more
 about myself: that I left it entirely to him,
 and to the King; that I was fully deter-
 mined to make this sacrifice to his Majesty,
 let him use me as he pleased: that I would
 keep

keep out of the way of a personal affront : 1754.
 that I knew I had given no just cause of Mar. 24.
 offence, but that I would not justify with
 his Majesty—that it was enough that he
 was displeased, to make me think that I was
 in the wrong, and to beg him to forget it:
 I would not even be in the right against
 him, and I was very sure, I would never
 again be in the wrong against him, for
 which I hoped his Grace would be my
 caution. He said, he would with all his
 heart. He took me in his arms, and kissed
 me twice, with strong assurances of affec-
 tion and service. I told him, I would go
 to Mr. Ellis, and acquaint him with his
 nomination to Weymouth; he desired I
 would, and from him tell him, that he
 agreed to his brother's nomination, but not
 to say any thing by way of compliment.

N. B. When I came in, the Duke had a
 quire of paper before him, upon which, at
 the top I saw my name. He took notes
 of all that passed: called in Roberts, shewed
 him the paper, and told him, he must write
 it fair, the notes in one column for his use;
 the

1754. the other, blank, to take the King's pleasure.
Mar. 21.

23. The Duke of Newcastle resigned the seals, and Sir Thomas Robinson received them, and the following day, those gentlemen kissed the Princess's hand.

27. Dined at Lord Barrington's, and found that, notwithstanding, all the fine conversation of last Thursday, all the employments were given away.

31. Lord Barnard kissed hands at Leicester House as Earl of Darlington; Mr. Charles Townshend for the Admiralty; and the Lord Chancellor, as Earl of Hardwick.

April 1. Waited on the Princess, in the evening, by her order.—Musick. Sir George Lytleton as Cofferer, and Mr. George Grenville as Treasurer of the Navy, kissed the King's hand.

2. Went to the Cockpit. Short talk with the Solicitor, who is extremely hurt, dejected,

jected, and dissatisfied with the proceed- 1754.
ings. April 2.

Arrived at Eastbury. 8.

Dr. Sharpe and I set out from Eastbury 11.
at four o'clock in the morning, for Bridge-
water, where, as I expected, I found things
very disagreeably framed.

Lord Egmont came, with trumpets, 12.
noise, &c.

He and we walked the town : we found 13.
nothing unexpected, as far as we went.

Spent in the infamous and disagreeable { 14.
compliance with the low habits of venal { 15.
wretches. } 16.

Came on the election, which I lost by the 17.
injustice of the Returning Officer. The
numbers were for Lord Egmont 119, for
Mr. Balch 114, for me 105. Of my good
votes, 15 were rejected : 8 bad votes for
Lord Egmont were received.

Left

1754. Left Bridgewater—for ever. Arrived at April 18. Eastbury in the evening.

24. Arrived at Hammerfmith in the evening.

26. I went to the Duke of Newcastle's. Received with much seeming affection: thanks for Weymouth, where I had succeeded: sorrow for Bridgewater, where I had not. I told him, that I would give him a detail of that whole transaction, in as clear and short a manner as was possible, if he was then at leisure to receive it: but if not, and he thought it worth mentioning to the King, I would only give him the heads of it, and he might say, that I was to acquaint him with the proofs of those heads, at a meeting which he had appointed on purpose. Accordingly, I began by telling him, that I had done all that was in the power of money and labour, and shewed him two bills for money remitted thither, before I went down, one of 1000*l*. one of 500*l*. besides all the money then in my steward's hands, so that the election would cost me about 2,500*l*. In the next place, if
this

this election stood, the borough was for 1754
 ever in Tory hands : that all this was oc- April 26.
 casioned by want of proper support from
 the Court, and from the behaviour of the
 servants of the Crown. Upon Mr. Pel-
 ham's death, seeing the multitude of pro-
 motions in which no notice was taken of
 me, and Lord Poulett acting openly against
 me, with all his might ; seeing no check
 given to him, or encouragement to me,
 they so strongly concluded the Government
 to be indifferent, that five out of the Cus-
 tom-house officers gave single votes for
 Lord Egmont. The next head was—that,
 in spite of all, I had a fair majority of le-
 gal votes, for that the Mayor had admitted
 eight bad votes for Lord Egmont, and re-
 fused fifteen good ones for me ; so that it
 was entirely in their own hands, to retrieve
 the borough, and get rid of a troublesome
 opponent, if they pleased : that if the King
 required this piece of service, it was to be
 done, and the borough put into Whig
 hands, and under his influence, without
 any stretch of power ; for the cause was so
 clear and indisputable, that, instead of
 want-

1754. wanting their power to support it, nothing
 April 26. but their power could withstand it : that,
 if it was expected, I would lend my name,
 and my assistance here and in the country, to
 rescue the borough, and deliver it into such
 hands as the King should approve of ; but
 that I, on my own account, would have
 nothing more to do with it. I had ful-
 filled to the utmost the sacrifice of duty
 which I had promised, and proposed to
 myself ; I desired no retrieval or acquisition
 of interest, and would absolutely be no
 farther concerned, than as the canal to con-
 vey that borough into his Majesty's dispo-
 sition. He replied, that they understood the
 borough to be lost, and also, that it was
 entirely a party affair : that Lord Shaftes-
 bury had confirmed him in it, and assured
 him, that the violence of the Tories against
 me was much inflamed, by the assistance I
 gave, and offered to give Lord Digby, last
 summer, at his appearance for the county
 of Dorset : that they knew Mr. Balch nei-
 ther would, nor could support Bridgewater :
 that nobody had acted like me, or confi-
 sidered the King and his service, in what I
 had

had done, and now offered to do, so nobly 1754.
 and disinterestedly, &c. I said, that what April 26.
 I had done was in consequence of what I
 had declared before to him, viz. to shew my
 duty to the King, and my earnest desires to
 pass the rest of my life in his Grace's friend-
 ship and protection: that I had backed my
 fancy, and left the rest to him. He made
 great professions of good wishes, good will,
 best endeavours, &c. &c.—which weigh
 with me as much as the breath they were
 composed of.

The Master of the Rolls died yesterday. May 20.

I received the Princess's commands to 28.
 wait on her at Kew the next day.

Went to Kew before eleven o'clock. 29.

The Princess walked with me till two.—

Much conversation about the Prince:

wished he saw more company—but who of

the young people were fit?—Wished he

had acquaintance older than himself: durst

not recommend for fear of offence; while

he had Governors, &c. and was under im-

U

mediate

1754. mediate inspection, all, that they did not
 May 29. direct, would be imputed to her. In a year
 or two, he must be thought to have a will
 of his own, and then he would, she hoped,
 act accordingly. Expressed great slight and
 disregard for those in office, and her usual
 dislike for the King. We talked of his ac-
 cumulation of treasure, which she reckoned
 at 4,000,000/. I told her, that what was
 become of it, how employed, where and
 what was left, I did not pretend to guess;
 but that I computed the accumulation
 to be from 12 to 15,000,000/. That these
 things, within a moderate degree, perhaps
 less than a fourth part, could be proved be-
 yond all possibility of denial; and when
 the case should exist, would be published
 in controversial pamphlets, if troublesome
 times should arise, which I hoped in God,
 would never happen. She was very kind
 and gracious to me. After dinner, Lord
 Bathurst and Lord Moreton (whom, with
 his son and daughter, she saw upon the
 road, and asked to step in) walked with us:
 they staid but little, and left us with her,
 Lady Augusta, and the two Princes; we
 con-

conversed till near eleven, when I returned. 1754.

At home I found a letter from Mr. Balch, May 29.
acquainting me that he had brought Mr.
Burroughs with him, to lay the Bridge-
water business before the Ministry.

We went to town before dinner. I told
Messrs. Balch and Burroughs, that having
laid the whole affair before the Duke of
Newcastle upon my arrival, and he having
assured me, that he would appoint a time to
go through and settle it, which he had neg-
lected to do, I would not go to him: but
I advised them to wait on him, and that I
thought the best way would be, that Mr.
Balch should write a note to acquaint his
Grace, that he had brought Mr. Burroughs
with him, who, in conjunction with him-
self, was best able to give him an account
of the injustice the whole party laboured
under, who thought themselves well enti-
tled to his Grace's protection, in obtain-
ing that justice, which they were deter-
mined to prosecute; therefore desired to
know when they might wait on him, to
lay that whole transaction before him.

1754. Parliament opened by commission. I
May 31. took the oaths without doors. Very full
House.

June 1. Waited on the Duke of Dorset. Mr. Balch
resolved to write the note I advised (of
which I gave him a draught) and send it
that night.

3. Went to the Duke of Dorset's, and ac-
quainted him with my situation with the
Ministry. Went to the House. Mr. West
desired to speak with me—said that Mr.
Balch had written to the Duke of Newcas-
tle (which letter he shewed me) who had
appointed to see him on Thursday; but
the Duke desired to see me first. I told him,
that I would go to him to-morrow.

4. Went early to the Duke of Newcastle's.
He told me that he had received a letter
from Mr. Balch, but desired to advise with
me, before he saw him: that nothing was
settled, or he should have sent to me long
before: that he was against multiplying
petitions, for reasons obvious to me: that
he

he knew nothing of Lord Egmont ; but 1753.
 had heard that he sometimes talked as if June 4.
 he was willing to battle it: that if it should
 be made a point, he did not know, if we
 were certain of carrying it: that Lord
 Egmont would make a party: that possi-
 bly, the Princess might wish he should be
 let alone, or at least, that those of the late
 Prince's servants might be for him. I said,
 that I had laid this affair fully before him
 already ; that he knew, I had pushed it
 in the country with such an expence and
 trouble, and so absolutely, considering it a
 service which the King (as his brother told
 me) wished: that it had cost me 3,400*l*.
 that I was fairly chosen, nor would the
 Returning Officer have dared not to return
 me, had he not been encouraged by the
 servants of the administration: that the
 borough was lost, and lost solely by a Lord
 of the Bedchamber and the Custom-house
 Officers: that they might retrieve it, or
 not, just as they pleased; leave it in
 Tory hands, or recover it; get rid of
 Lord Egmont, as an opponent, or keep him
 in, as a friend, I should neither be satis-
 U 3 fied

1754. fied or dissatisfied with it; I should not
 June 4. be obliged by the one, or disobliged by the
 other. I dealt clearly with him, and de-
 sired to be understood without any ambi-
 guity: I had told him this before, and my
 opinion and resolution was the same. He
 said, he acknowledged it, and desired me
 to advise what was to be done. I told him,
 I could not advise, because I did not know
 the truth of my own situation; it was
 time to come to a full explanation upon
 that head, for it must come to a decision:
 that I had done all the services in my
 power, and spent very great sums, of all
 which they, now, had the benefit: that I had
 made no bartering bargains, but had done it
 frankly, with a plain, avowed, and accepted
 intention to take off the edge of the King's
 ill grounded resentment, and prove my at-
 tachment to his Grace; to shew myself
 his immediate friend *a few*
lines were in this place torn, by an accident,
from the manuscript I replied,
 it must come to a conclusion, one way or
 another: if after accepting both offer and
 execution of all I could do, I was to re-
 main

main under an absolute proscription, and 1754.
 exclusion from all favour, that every other June 4.

subject of my rank might justly expect, I must do as I could, but it must be explained and fully. He said, he himself liked to deal explicitly, and to understand clearly what was expected: that he had laid my services before the King in the best manner he could; though some people (of whom he would inform me afterwards) had endeavoured to insinuate to his Majesty, that I had not the power I pretended to at Weymouth. I asked him, if he himself did not tell me in that room, that he had declared to the King, that the borough was redelivered into my hands, on the express condition to take his election of two, *for that time only? this being the opposite side of the leaf, which was mentioned before to have been torn, a few lines are also here wanting*

. he would do it in the best manner he was able: that it had been insinuated, and he had not said, expressly, that he would; but had not said, he would not: that if I had my view upon any par-

1754. ticular thing, or office, he would move it,
 June 4. and try to get it, in the most cordial manner. I said, as to going to the King, I would postpone that consideration for a minute : that, as to the last, he well knew I never thought of making bargains, that I left that matter totally to him. He said, that there were few things that a man of my rank could accept, and that none of them were vacant. I said, it was true, but I did not impute that to him : that as he was at the head of the Treasury, I should chuse a seat there, if it was vacant, sooner than any thing, but I could not take that ; at the same time I beg'd he would observe, that I did not expect to be Privy Seal, if Lord Gower should die ; that I did not come to make bargains for this, or that thing, or time : he had forced me, before I went into the West to say, that Sir Thomas Robinson's office, or my own again (both which were *then* vacant) I should like very well ; he gave them away without considering me. I desired nobody to be removed, much less to die. He must think that 2000*l.* a year would not make my fortune,

tune, with one foot in the grave : that as 1754.
 to rank, I had heard that the King was June 4.
 odd about titles : that I had as much re-
 spect for the Peerage as any man, but he
 could not but see, that, in my situation,
 without succession or collateral, a Peerage
 to me, was not worth the expence of new
 painting my coach : that I desired to pass
 my life as his attached friend and servant,
 persuaded that he would, as such, do me
 favourable justice the first opportunity that
 offered. He said, that he understood me
 very well : that I could have no competi-
 tor in the House of Commons ; I expected
 then any employment that I could take,
 which should first fall ; and added, I sup-
 pose you will be disobliged, if you have
 not the very first that falls. I demurred
 a little at the oddness and bluntness of the
 proposition, and did not well conceive the
 intention of it, but after a little pause, said,
 —that is a hard word, my Lord, I do not
 absolutely say that. There may be, possi-
 bly, reasons that my real friendship for him
 might make me acquiesce in ; I will not
 say so hard a word at once ; the case will
 speak

1754. speak itself, but it must come to a positive
 June 4. issue—and now, my Lord, I must resume
 the offer your Grace made of going immediately to the King, to demand a categorical answer, whether he be determined, after all I have done and spent for his service (of which he now reaps the utility) to suffer no return to be made me, when opportunity throws it in the way, but to exclude me from all the advantages I am entitled to, in common with the rest of his subjects, both by my rank and my services? as to his resolution, it must be known, but as you profess your sincere desire, that I should be properly considered, it lies upon you to do it in the best manner, and at the properest time: I do not prescribe to-morrow or the next day, this week or the next; but as this is the only obstacle, it must be known, absolutely, and in a reasonable time: if I am proscribed from amongst all my fellow subjects, I must, and shall submit to the King's pleasure with all possible respect: but as your Grace has re-assured me, that you have represented what I have done, fairly and
 favour-

favourably to him ; till I know it from 1754.
 your Grace, I cannot believe that so just June 4.
 and generous a Prince would accept a poor
 subject's offers of service, and suffer him to
 carry them into execution, at so great an
 expence, with a resolution absolutely to
 exclude him from all sorts of common fa-
 vour. I thought it would be what never
 happened before, or to me only. He said,
 he would do every thing in his power, and
 did not imagine it could end so. I told
 him, that I heartily wished it might not,
 but it must end one way or another, it
 must not remain as it was ; for I was de-
 termined to make some sort of figure in
 life : I earnestly wished it might be under
 his protection, but if that could not be, I
 must make some figure ; what it would be,
 I could not determine yet ; I must look
 round me a little, and consult my friends,
 but some figure I was resolved to make.
 He said, he would do his best to settle it
 to my satisfaction ; he did not think it
 could end in a proscription. I said, I ought
 to hope so, for my own sake ; but if he
 should not be able to obtain common in-
 dulgence

1754. June 4. indulgence for a friend, whom he favoured and thought useful, and who had given such convincing proofs of his utility, I should be sorry for myself indeed, but I should also be sorry for him too; it was being upon a very indifferent footing indeed, I should therefore be very sorry for it, upon his account, as well as my own. He said, he would do his utmost to prevent it from coming to that, for, *now*, he understood me thoroughly. He then desired we might advise together about the Bridgewater affair. I said, I thought that all attempts to quiet the Whig party there would be vain, without beginning to turn out the officers. He seemed very unwilling to go so far; and at last said, that he knew I was a man of honour, and he would trust me with a secret, which I must never reveal, not even to the Duke of Dorset; and then, after a multitude of precautions, and exacting engagements of honour from me not to divulge it; he told me, that the truth was, that he had a mind that this petition should not go on; and if I could assist him in bringing it about, he should be

be much obliged to me :—but if it should 1754.
 be known, it would be reported and be- June 4.
 lieved that he had made up with Lord
 Egmont, which was by no means true, for,
 upon his honour, he had neither spoken to
 him, or seen him, or had any negociation
 with him ; for he knew very well, that if
 the King was informed that the town was
 resolved to petition, and there were the
 least grounds to throw out Lord Egmont,
 he would order him to push it with the ut-
 most vehemence. I said, I had often told
 him it was no cause of mine ; be it how it
 would, I should not take it as matter of
 payment or dissatisfaction : that I would
 certainly keep his secret, which, however,
 every body would see through, if no jus-
 tice was done : that I would do all I could
 with Mr. Balch and the town, to quiet
 them ; but that, without punishing the
 officers, I feared he would find it imprac-
 ticable, which he would better judge of
 when he saw Messrs. Balch and Burroughs
 on Thursday. What, if he offered the al-
 ternative, and tried to make the giving
 up the officers, the price of dropping all
 far-

1754. farther proceedings? He said, it was a good
 June 4. thought, and he must scramble off as well
 as he could. So we parted, with usual pro-
 testations.

6. I saw Messrs. Balch and Burroughs, who
 had been at the Duke of Newcastle's. His
 Grace had talked them over, but nothing
 positive, not so much as punishing the of-
 ficers, but he told Mr. Balch that he would
 send Lord Dupplin to him—While they
 were with me, Lord Dupplin was at Mr.
 Balch's, and soon after they met, talked
 very amicably, and agreed to meet here on
 Tuesday. This haste to see Mr. Balch,
 was in order to learn all he could, that he
 might talk it over with the Duke at Cler-
 mont, between Saturday and Tuesday.

10. Went to Lord Hillsborough's. Much
 talk—first about Bridgewater election:—
 could not conceive the Duke of Newcastle
 could have the least difficulty in supporting
 a petition, and wondered he was not most
 desirous of it. If not, my friends would
 certainly support me—I doubted—He said,
 that

that though the tide of politicks might 1754.
 have a little separated people, so that they June 10.
 might not be so ready to follow me in
 every political point, yet in any thing per-
 sonal, he could not doubt, but that the
 many that had lived with, and been obliged
 to me, would support me heartily and
 with all their power. I still doubted. He
 said that my relations, the Grenvilles and
 Lytteltons would, and he knew it from
 themselves.

We thence fell upon other subjects, and
 he desired to know of me, what I thought
 of their present situation. I said, I could
 not judge of it, because I did not know it,
 but it seemed to me very disjointed. He
 said, he could not imagine any thing like
 it: every body of consequence was dissa-
 tisfied. I said, I could not conceive that,
 as they had just had every thing divided
 amongst them. He said, it was so for all
 that: he not only knew it to be so, but
 from his intimacy with them, he knew
 their reasons, which he would tell me, and
 would begin with Mr. Pitt. That, in-
 deed,

1754. deed, he had no intimacy with him, but
 June 10. was told them by his bosom friend Mr.
 George Grenville, who was also his : that,
 indeed, if Mr. Pitt meant money, I might
 well think, he ought to be satisfied; but,
 his passion was not money; it was ambi-
 tion, power; of which he had no share.
 This made him very uneasy, which was
 highly increased by the late promotions.
 Instead of being acquainted with, and con-
 sulted about what was to be done, he was
 only informed what was done : instead of
 offering him his share, he received news,
 that his most inveterate enemy was made
 Secretary of State; the next post brought
 him an account that Mr. Fox had refused
 the seals, and that Sir Thomas Robinson
 had accepted them. I said, that I supposed,
 that they did not think Mr. Pitt could
 possibly undertake an office of fatigue, or
 an office of business from the state of his
 health. He said, that Mr. Pitt replied, he
 himself ought to be the best judge of that:
 besides, Mr. Legge, who could have no
 pretence to go before him, was made Chan-
 cellor of the Exchequer, just in the same
 manner.

manner. They should have offered him at least. They should have made him well with the King, who was his enemy, which they had never taken the least care to do. That Legge, George Grenville, and Fox were his (Hillsborough's) intimate friends, and he knew their thoughts from themselves; that as to Legge, he acknowledged that he was promoted, though he did not much desire it; however, when he was placed there, he thought that he should be supported: he expected to be as well with the Duke of Newcastle as any body, though he was to act an under part: but he found himself, instead of better, not to be so well with him, as the rest of his colleagues; that he knew nothing of what was doing, or to be done, and was not considered at all in any thing: that George Grenville was in the same way of thinking, and expected very different treatment, from his rank and consideration in the House of Commons: besides, if he had less reason to be displeased, nothing would make him easy, while his great friend, Pitt, was dissatisfied: that as to Fox he need say nothing:

1754.

June 10.

1754. thing: Fox says, he was offered the seals
 June 10. with proper powers to be at the head of the
 House of Commons; and the next day, he
 was told with some roughness, that he was
 to have none, nor was he to meddle with
 the conduct of the House, farther than as
 it related to his office: that he might have
 accepted with honour, even upon those last
 conditions; yet having been offered, and
 having accepted the office upon the first;
 he must have been a mean rascal to have
 submitted to the degradation. I asked him,
 if, considering the suspicious temper of the
 Duke of Newcastle, he thought the Duke
 would be willing to leave Fox in the clo-
 set, in any station, after what had passed.
 Lord Hillsborough replied, he believed
 not; but that Fox would meddle very
 little, and if he gave no particular offence,
 he thought the Duke could not get him
 out; and added, that he and the rest of
 them should take very little share in busi-
 ness, unless there was more trust and com-
 munication, than had hitherto appeared.

13. I saw Messrs. Balch and Burroughs, who
 had

had been with the Duke of Newcastle, and were promised by him, in the strongest terms, that our party should be supported.

1754.

June 13.

Lady Orford staid with me above three hours. Her business was to lament her misfortunes, for that Mr. Shirley and she were parted, of which she gave me a long account: the whole of which was, that he insisted upon something independent, and that she would part with nothing out of her own power.

19.

Lord Dupplin came to talk about Bridge-water; but first, he informed me, that he had told the Duke of Newcastle what I had said about myself; that I had offered a free and unreserved friendship, and that, after what I had done, I thought myself well entitled to the treatment and favour of a friend, and that it must be decided one way or another: that his Grace seemed to desire it, as much as I did. Lord Dupplin added, that he understood it would be settled, and though the Duke did not explain himself positively, yet his Lordship con-

21.

1754. dered it as a thing fixed, and which would
 June 21. soon be over. I gave him proper thanks,
 and said, it could not remain as it did;
 that the Duke was so generous as to press
 me to say, what his late brother was en-
 gaged for. That I would not speak to my
 own advantage, when the only person, who
 could contradict me, was dead: that, in-
 deed, there was no bargain for particular
 things; friendship and connection was
 what I asked, and Mr. Pelham said, he was
 equally desirous of it. Lord Dupplin
 said, he knew that Mr. Pelham, for
 more than a year before he died, looked
 upon our union to be as settled, as any
 connection he had, and always added, that
 I was the only man of business they had,
 and he was resolved to attach me to them.
 I replied that, though I had not said so
 much to the Duke, Mr. Pelham declared
 that I had a good deal of marketable ware
 (parliamentary interest) and that, if I would
 empower him to offer it all to the King,
 without conditions, he would be answer-
 able to bring the affair to a good account:
 that, if this engagement had not been taken,
 the

the nature of the thing plainly spoke it. 1754.

Service is obligation, obligation implies June 21,

return. Could any man of honour profess friendship, accept the offers of his friend's whole services, suffer those services to be carried into execution, avail himself of their whole utility, and then tell that friend, he could not, or he would not make him any return? Could there be such a character? Supposing this gentleman had a master, whose affairs were promoted by these services, the concurrence of whom was necessary to this return, but who was indisposed to his friend; could he answer it to his friend or to the world, when he found his master's resentments irremovable, if he did not advise his friend to take back his offers, and apply them as he might think best, unless he chose to risque them on an adventure, for the performance of which he could not be answerable? These things spoke themselves, and all mankind must see them in the same light: that, be it how it would, it must be thoroughly understood by the world—If this connection, and the acceptance of my effectual

1754. services, was not ratified by effects that justified them, I must be contented to pass for a dupe, and they, for sharpeners; the world would justly call me fool, and them, by a much harsher name; but for myself, I was prepared to bear it all, let what would happen. I found means to repeat this particular deduction and conclusion, two, or three times, in the subsequent conversation. We then fell upon Bridgewater—the Duke of Newcastle would do every thing to support the party: he demurred upon petitioning, only, for fear of making it an handle for forming an improper connection at setting out. I knew that those in considerable places differed among themselves, and almost all disowned immediate dependence, obligation and allegiance to the Duke, and that they might, on such an occasion, perplex and disturb his Grace. I said, I understood him, and after having strongly represented to him that, what I undertook, I had performed, since he acknowledged I was fairly chosen: that I meant it a service; if they were satisfied, I was: if they desired to make effectual, what their own dependents had

had obstructed, I would give my assistance, 1754.
 but that I was wholly unconcerned in their June 21.
 determination: I added, that I did not
 think this case was liable to the inconve-
 niencies which he had mentioned: for that
 I had reason to think, that Mr. Fox would
 not espouse, even privately, Lord Egmont
 against me, though I had not seen him since
 my return from the West. That I had
 been pressed by several with offers of ser-
 vice, to know if I would petition, that the
 Grenvilles, &c. had given me to under-
 stand, that they would not only be for me,
 but actively so: that I would own to him
 in confidence, that I myself wished there
 might be no petition: that the Duke might
 think it no ill bargain, if he could get Lord
 Egmont, by suffering him to sit only, with-
 out any farther pretensions upon his Grace,
 and, perhaps, I might think so too: but I
 thought it impracticable; for if I was in
 his Grace's confidence, I should be obliged
 to tell him, that, if Lord Egmont subscribed
 to that bargain, when the fourteen days for
 petitioning were expired, if the Duke did
 not engage to gratify his Lordship (which
 X 4 would

1754. would be no easy matter) the fifteenth day,
 June 21. it was my opinion, that he would break
 with his Grace on the sixteenth. Lord
 Dupplin said much of Lord Egmont's
 falseness and ill behaviour to Mr. Pelham,
 who told him, that he was so gross a flat-
 terer, when he brought him in for Weo-
 bly, that it was quite shocking, and Mr.
 Pelham shewed him a letter from Lord
 Egmont, in which he writes, that he was
 happy in having found a man, in whom he
 he could have an *implicit faith*, with a great
 deal more of this kind. He then entered
 into the means of managing this affair of
 Bridgewater. I said, I could say but little
 to it, after what I had said; that my being
 in their confidence, or not, must and would
 chiefly decide of the complexion of that
 business. He replied, he always looked
 upon that as done, and to be sure, that must
 be decided, before any measures could be
 taken with effect. I told him, that one
 way came across me, and only one, to make
 all things easy, but charged him, as a man
 of honour, never to mention it, as a thought
 or suggestion of mine; because it was not
 so

so much as my wish, and the suggestion 1754.
 might be construed to imply the wish: June 21.
 that the expedient was, if any thing should
 happen, or be formed, to make room for
 me in the service, before the meeting of
 Parliament, that would vacate my seat, and
 I could neither petition nor stand for
 Bridgewater—but I enjoined him never to
 mention this (for it struck him much, and
 made him, for a few minutes, very thought-
 ful) as coming from me, for I really meant
 it, only as a pleasantry, between him and
 me, that rose on a sudden.

I went to town to see Lord Dupplin, July 2.
 about the Bridgewater business. He said,
 he had told the Duke of Newcastle all that
 had passed between us, and had explained
 the nature of the friendship I offered, in
 contradistinction to the inconnection and
 inconfidence of others in office: that the
 Duke approved of, and desired it, and meant
 to affect it; that he pressed his Grace
 to end it with the King; for when the pro-
 scription was taken off, and the King had
 accepted me, the Duke might then declare,
 that

1754. that I was in his confidence, and under his
 July 2. protection, and that he was at liberty, and
 would do me justice, the first opportunity
 that might happen : and then he (Lord
 Dupplin) could have the pleasure of com-
 municating every thing, he knew and heard,
 confidentially to me; and should consider
 me and himself, and the Attorney and Stone,
 (which last was present when he talked to
 the Duke) as one person. I said, I could
 not imagine any reason why Stone should
 be indisposed towards me. He cried, in-
 disposed ! very much the contrary ; he de-
 sires it greatly, and so do all the Duke of
 Newcastle's friends. I replied, if it ended
 otherwise, it would be the most scandalous
 transaction that ever appeared to the world,
 and appear it must. He said, it could not
 end ill—he looked upon it as done, for he
 desired me to observe, that the Duke did
 not hold up the King at all, or so much as
 insinuate that he apprehended any difficulty
 from his Majesty. I beg'd Lord Dupplin
 to press the Duke to make an end of it, be-
 fore I went into the West, and that I would
 wait

wait on him before I sat out, and earnestly 1754.
requested that it might be entirely settled. July 2.

I went to the Duke of Newcastle's. Af- 18.
ter his Grace had talked indecisively about
Bridgewater, of which I gave him the hear-
ing, I desired to know positively, what I
was to expect; he replied, and told me,
that he had laid all my services before the
King in the fullest manner, but it did not
satisfy him: that his Majesty endeavoured
to lessen my credit at Weymouth—that the
Duke replied, that he thought his Majesty
himself had told him, that the borough
was put into my hands, at the renewal of
of the charter, on condition of his naming
two members for that time only. The
King could not deny it; but upon the
whole, he would not receive me to any
mark of his favour. I said, that, as it
was so, I received his Majesty's displeasure
with that respect and resignation, which
became me towards my Sovereign: that,
after such offers received, and suffered to be
carried into execution, at the expence of
nearly 40000*l*. I did not believe such a con-
clusion

1754. clusion had ever happened : but I submitted,
 July 18. ted, and must act as opportunity and accidents should direct. The Duke expressed much sorrow ; protested the sincerity of his endeavours, and said, that what would not do one day might do another. I replied, that I could not judge of that ; but if he imagined, that I would remain postulating among the common herd of suitors, and expose myself to suffer twenty unworthy preferences more, to get, perhaps, nothing at last, certainly nothing that I wanted, —it was impossible ; I would as soon wear a livery, and ride behind a coach in the streets. I repeated these words again in the course of the conversation. We parted very civilly.

19. I called on the Attorney General, and told him what had passed, and desired him to be a witness, that I looked upon myself, as free from all engagements, after such a return ; and I expected to have no hints thrown out of breach of faith, &c. whatsoever party I might take. He replied, that I was undoubtedly free, but he could
 not

not believe, it would end so. He protested, 1754.
 he was sure that the Duke of Newcastle July 19.
 had represented every thing in the most
 favourable manner, though he should not
 wonder, if I did not believe it. I said,
 that, all things considered, it was pretty
 hard to believe it. He replied, he agreed to
 that, and if they, on their side, did not return
 to the charge, till they carried their point,
 he would believe so too: they must do it, &c.
 which was very civil and insignificant.

I went to Eastbury.

26.

Returned to Hammersmith.

Sept. 25.

I called upon Lord Hillsborough, and Oct. 8.
 had much free talk with him. Nobody
 in office satisfied, or would act beyond
 their particular department. Nobody im-
 powered, or that would take the lead.
 Mr. Pitt had seen the Duke of Newcastle
 for an hour, and returned to Bath. The
 Duke would have entered with him into
 the American expedition, to dislodge the
 French from the Ohio: Mr. Pitt said, *your*
Grace,

1754. *Grace*, I suppose, *knows* I have no capacity
 Oa. 8. *for these things*, (being dissatisfied that he
 was not made Secretary of State) and there-
 fore I do not desire to be informed about
 them. He is likely to resign, but not to
 go into opposition. Fox and Pitt are so
 far agreed, that they are willing, that the
 first should be at the head of the Treasury,
 and the other Secretary of State; but nei-
 ther will assist the other. I asked, if that
 was not a virtual union. Lord Hillsborough
 replied, 'twas near it: Mr. Pelham had the
 address to play the one against the other;
 but the Duke had not. He had had some
 talk with the Duke about this, who told
 him, all would go well, let them do the
 duty of their offices. The Duke said, he
 had informed the King, that he had not
 much to expect from his first rank in the
 House of Commons (meaning Fox, Pitt,
 Legge, Grenville) but that he had an ex-
 cellent second rank (meaning him (Hills-
 borough,) Barrington, Dupplin, Nugent,
 Charles Townshend, &c.) That West, Se-
 cretary of the Treasury, had been with him,
 and expressed his opinion that they could
 not

not go on: that he saw many of the 1754.
 city, and it was an unanimous opinion they Oct. 8.
 could not—that opinion, however founded,
 was of great weight: that he had told this
 to the Duke, who said, you know nothing
 of the matter, all will go well. The King
 does not speak to the Duke of Dorset; yet,
 it is possible, he may go again to Ireland.
 The Duke of Grafton wishes to send his
 son in law, the Earl of Hertford, thither.
 All this is astonishing!—

*From Oct. 10, 1754, to April 22, 1755,
 the Diary seems to have been discontinued.*

I passed the evening at Leicester House. 1755.
 The Princess was clear, that the Duke of May 7.
 Newcastle could not stand as things were.
 She desired it might be understood, that her
 house had no communication with New-
 castle House; but not that she said it, be-
 cause it would be told at St. James's, at
 which place she desired to avoid all disputes.

Mr. Pitt came to Lord Hillsborough's, 9.
 where was Mr. Fox, who stepping aside,
 and

1755. and Mr. Pitt thinking he was gone, the
 May 9. latter declared to Lord Hillsborough, that
 all connection between him and Mr. Fox
 was over—that the *ground was altered*—
 that Fox was of the Cabinet and Regent,
 and he was left exposed, &c.—that he would
 be *second to nobody*, &c. Mr. Fox rejoining
 the company, Mr. Pitt, being heated, said
 the same and more to him; that if Fox
 succeeded, and so made way for him, he
 would not accept the seals of Secretary
 from him, for that would be owning an
 obligation and superiority, which he would
 never acknowledge: he would owe nothing
 but to himself;—with much more in very
 high language, and very strange discourse.
 Mr. Fox asked him, what would put them
 upon the same ground; to which Pitt re-
 plied, a winter in the Cabinet and a sum-
 mer's Regency.

10. Pitt talked the same over again to Lord
 Hillsborough, who endeavoured to soften
 matters, but Pitt was unalterable, and de-
 sired Lord Hillsborough, as a friend, to
 take an opportunity of telling Mr. Fox,
 that

that he wished there might be no farther 1755.
 conversation between them on the subject; May 10.
 that he esteemed Mr. Fox, but that all con-
 nection with him was at an end.

☞ In 1741 the King was at Hanover, and
 the French marched 42,000 men into West-
 phalia. Bussy was sent with a convention
 of neutrality for Italy, which was signed
 in September 1741—the consequence was,
 that 15,000 Spaniards passed under Had-
 dock's nose. If the same should now hap-
 pen, and a neutrality for both Indies be
 demanded?

Notwithstanding what had passed at 15.
 Lord Hillsborough's, Messrs. Fox and Pitt
 have had another conference, not so alien-
 ating, but not satisfactory. I have seen
 neither, and so do not know the particu-
 lars.

I was with the Princess, by her order: 27.
 we had much conversation, both in the
 morning and evening, in which, I think,
 all was said that my memory could suggest

Y

to

1755. to me upon the present state of affairs—the
 May 27. weakness, meanness, cowardice, and baseness of the Duke of Newcastle—to all which she ecchoed in the strongest terms—the impossibility of his standing without a new system—of this too, she declared, she was fully convinced, and that she was so persuaded of his falseness and low cunning, that if she designed to go into the next room, she would not trust him with it, if she meant it should not be known. I laid before her the necessity of a new system, for that I found poople would not bear the present: that I believed no new one was formed, but that I saw there was such a disposition, as must end in one, of some sort or another: that what retarded it most was, that people were guessing at *her*, and were tender of pushing any thing that she might be disoblged by, and resent another day: that I myself had entered into no engagements with any body, and was not fond of doing it, but that I was upon such a foot with the most efficient, that they would scarcely come to any fixed plan, without acquainting me with it: that I
 thought

thought it absolutely necessary to attempt 1755.
 a settlement, not only for the present, but May 27.
 which might, with small alterations, last,
 when a *certain event* took place; for it
 would be a melancholy thing, if under a
 young King and the pressure of a war, when
 efficiency and immediate action was re-
 quired, instead of consulting *what* was to
 be done, we must be struggling *who* should
 do it: that, therefore, it was to be wished,
 that some system, so mixed as not to be
 disagreeable to her, should be conveyed to
 the Duke of Newcastle, with intimation
 that, if he would embrace it, he might not
 only be supported *now*, but find protection
another day: if he refused it, he must be
 left to his enemies, and expect no support
 either now, or then: that my meaning was,
 to lead the King into it, without his know-
 ing it, and make him consent under the
 idea of making his own affairs easy, and
 that he should not know from whence it
 arose, or the extent of it: that I wished to
 avoid all disturbances; and it was that, and
 that alone, which made me think of any
 thing, that was to continue such a crea-

1755. ture as the Duke of Newcastle at the head
 May 27. of affairs, even for an hour, either now or
 then. She signified her entire approbation
 of all I had said, by several short interrup-
 tions, and then said, that she was, and long
 had been much affected with the melan-
 choly prospect of her own and her son's
 affairs: that such a settlement, as I men-
 tioned, was doubtless much to be desired,
 but how was it to be obtained? there were
 a hundred good reasons that tied her hands
 from interfering with the King; those of
 her children were obvious enough; and if
 she was to stir, it would make things worse;
 she saw no way to extricate herself. I re-
 plied, that the case was extremely delicate:
 that whenever I thought of it, I laid it
 down, that something must be done, and
 yet, that she must neither be seen nor heard
 in it: that, upon so delicate a foundation,
 such a sort of confidence was required to
 act, that was above my capacity, and such
 a one that I did not aspire to: that I thought
 men were wanting: that, I was satisfied,
 the nation had, still, great resources, and
 that even parts were not wanting, but cha-
 racter

rafter and experience in business was: that 1755.
 the Duke of Newcastle had the ball at his May 27.
 foot, when his brother died, and he might
 have made a lasting and advantageous settle-
 ment for himself and the country, but he
 had not endeavoured to oblige one efficient
 man, besides his known enemies: that
 there was no violence, no oppression, no
 particular complaint, and yet the nation
 was sinking by degrees, and there was a
 general indisposition proceeding from the
 weakness and worthlessness of the minister,
 who would embrace every thing, and was
 fit for nothing. She answered, that she
 was glad to hear me say that the nation had
 still great resources—for people told her it
 was undone—but she did not think so, yet,
 if there were both resources and parts too,
 and they could not both be exerted, what
 would they avail? She saw, and much la-
 mented the consuming state of the nation,
 which I mentioned: it was of infinite
 consequence how a young reign began, and
 it made her very uneasy. She was highly
 sensible how necessary it was, that the
 Prince should keep company with men:

1755. she well knew that women could not in-
 May 27. form him, but if it was in her power ab-
 solutely, to whom could she address him?
 What company could she wish him to keep?
 What friendships desire he should contract?
 Such was the universal profligacy, such the
 character and conduct of the young people
 of distinction, that she was really afraid to
 have them near her children. She should
 even be in more pain for her daughters,
 than for her sons, if they were private per-
 sons, for the behaviour of the women was
 indecent, low, and much against their own
 interest, by making themselves so very
 cheap. This and much more (with no very
 high opinion of the King) took up above
 two hours. About six, after drinking cof-
 fee with Lady Charlotte Edwin, we were
 sent for to walk. The ceremony of the
 day seemed to be, to leave the Princess to
 me, for the young Princesses and the com-
 pany always kept before, or behind us.
 Having made the tour of the ground, and
 being shewn the improvements, she pro-
 posed going into the King's gardens: there,
 she again renewed the same subjects; we
 talked

talked of several private characters; the 1755.
 general indisposition; the danger of the May 27.
 war; and then of the inability of the Duke
 of Newcastle, her dislike and contempt of
 him; the impossibility of his standing, as
 as he was now circumstanced. Something
 should be thought of, and soon—the sum-
 mer was the time, the winter was not so
 proper for concerting measures. I replied
 that, indeed, in summer people's steps
 were not so much observed, and, particu-
 larly, in this summer, as the King was
 abroad. She again expressed her astonish-
 ment at the Duke of Newcastle's conduct,
 and said, she could not conceive who were,
 really and truly, the persons whose advice
 he chiefly depended upon. I replied, I
 had never heard of any body, but those
 whom publick fame had made notorious,
 who were Messrs. Murray and Stone. She
 said, if it was so, they were very bad poli-
 ticians, unless it was true, that they were
 at bottom the Jacobites, they were so
 strongly represented to be, and gave their
 advice to carry on the consuming system.
 I said, it was impossible; for their under-
 standing,

1755. standing, their actions, and, above all, their
 May 27. interest made it so. She answered, that
 nobody but God could judge of the heart,
 and that, for her part, she did not give any
 credit to those reports : she spoke in favour
 of Murray's abilities ; but nothing, one
 way or the other, of Stone. She men-
 tioned two things, which were remarkable
 from the inferences : the first, talking of
 what the Duke of Newcastle ought to do ;
 but then, says she, he will say, the *party* will
 not come into it ; the *party*, this ; and the
party, that : but I could never understand
 what the party was ; I have endeavoured to
 learn, and I could never find, that the party
 was any thing else, but the Duke of De-
 vonshire, and his son, and old Horace Wal-
 pole. The Duke of Devonshire was the
 cause of the Duke of Cumberland's being
 in the Regency this time, and he insisted
 upon his being left sole Regent, at a meet-
 ing, where were the Duke of Newcastle, the
 Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Grafton,
 Lord Waldegrave, and old Horace Walpole.
 The second was, on my commending the
 Prince's figure, and saying he was much
 taller

taller than the King, she replied, yes, he ^{1755.}
 was taller than his uncle. I said, in height ^{May 27.}
 it might be so, but if they measured round,
 the Duke had the advantage of him. She
 answered, it was true, but she hoped it was
 the only advantage that he, ever, would
 have of him.

In the half hour between her Royal
 Highness's dressing and dinner, Mr.
 Cresset did me the favour to come to me,
 and to my very great surprise, entered, at
 once, into the wretched management and
 inabilities of the Duke of Newcastle: he
 repeated what the Princess had before said,
 and added, the monstrous expence of the
 present armament, and yet insufficient; it
 was well made by those who had it in
 charge, when they were permitted to act;
 but it was infinitely blameable in the Mi-
 nister, who delayed that permission so long,
 and thereby occasioned this vast, unneces-
 sary expence in arming. Why not be pre-
 pared, or at least forward in your prepara-
 tions, in the autumn? Then every thing
 might have been done completely, and at
 the

1755. the usual expence. It was impossible to
 May 27. stand as it was—for the same would happen,
 when the war came upon the Continent in
 Europe—Hanover must be protected, but
 it would be in the same way; a number
 of expensive, useless engagements entered
 into in a hurry, too great for the country
 to bear, and yet, by that hurry, ineffectual
 to the end, which might be attained by a
 reasonable plan and upon reasonable terms.
 Just so, was the last war, ruinous in the
 expence, and unsuccessful in the end, for
 want of consideration and a reasonable plan
 at the beginning. But it was easily seen,
 that *all was going one way*: that it was a
 sad prospect for those who wished well to
 the Prince: that the poor Princess was
 very uneasy about it.

☞ All this is so; and it is as certain, that
 the Duke is full as much indisposed to the
 Duke of Newcastle as the Princess; and
 the amount of all will be—*Nothing*.

The King, the Princess, the Duke, and
 the chief people in employment; all, ex-
 cept

cept the King; all avowedly hate and despise the Duke of Newcastle. The King delegates his power to him. The Princess and the Duke, (from trifling dislikes in my opinion) and the principal people in employment, from this strange situation of the Royal family, and from great unwillingness to venture their emoluments, cannot unite in bringing about the *single thing* in which, perhaps, they all agree. Is not this political prodigy a surer prognostick of the fall of a state, than a comet?

1755.

May 27.

29.

During a visit at Horton for two days, I had much conversation with Lord Halifax. We entirely agreed in the insufficiency, falseness, and meanness of the Duke of Newcastle's administration: and we much lamented the imminent necessity of the contrary conduct, in the present dangerous state of our country. The remedy we could not find, though we agreed that neither the Duke nor the country could go on, without other management or other hands. I advised his Lordship to think of it seriously. He said, the Duke of Newcastle

was

1755. was his near relation ; he wished him well,
 May 29. had served him honestly, had asserted the
 rights of his own office, but had entered
 into no cabals against him: that the Duke
 had sometimes used him kindly, and some-
 times, otherwise ; had sometimes obliged
 him, and, sometimes, granted in such a
 manner not to oblige: that he had frankly
 told his Grace all this, and had pressed
 upon him, that it was impossible to pro-
 ceed with these hands, obliged as he might
 think them ; but disobliged, as they them-
 selves thought, or, at least, professed to
 think : that he would press him again,
 though without hopes of success. Lord
 Hallifax owned, he saw nothing to help
 the Duke, but my friends, Talbot and
 Dashwood, and me. I said, that I did not
 know how he could gain us, unless he
 could shew us a real intention to extricate
 this country from the distress, he himself
 had so much contributed to bring upon it;
 and then, that he (Hallifax) should have
 the seals, with sufficient authority to carry
 those intentions into execution, or else,
 that he would engage with us to force his
 Grace

Grace to a compliance. He then added, 1755.
 that he had represented the usage he had May 29.
 met with, to the Duke, both as his near
 relation and his friend—The unworthy
 preferences—Lord Holderness, incapable
 —then, Mr. Fox—then, Sir Thomas Ro-
 binson, every way most unfit—his making
 Mr. Fox of the Cabinet, which he before
 had refused him, under pretence that the
 King would not consent to it—his allow-
 ing Mr. Pitt's claim to the seals of Secre-
 tary, by making excuses, and laying it
 wholly upon the King's dislike—his ex-
 pressing much alienation to Messrs. Pitt,
 Fox, and the Grenvilles, on account of the
 arrogance of the first, and of the falseness
 and cunning of the second, who would
 deceive the Duke of Newcastle by pretend-
 ing to be his friend. I said, that the Duke
 would deceive himself, for Mr. Fox did
 not pretend to do it, and would be sorry to
 have it thought so, as he had declared, he
 neither had, nor would have any obliga-
 tion to him. But that it behoved him
 (Hallifax) not to acquiesce under the pre-
 tensions of either; for, by that means, they
 would

1755. would become realities against him, and,
 May 29. in case of any alterations (which appeared unavoidable) they would acquire a foundation, if not success. He said, that, unless the Duke of Newcastle made a new system, he could not go on; but if those should succeed, it would be a very flimsy and short administration, for neither the nation, nor the people of quality would confide in either of them. Lord Hallifax added, that he had felt the danger of suffering those groundless pretensions to be established, but knew not how to prevent them—and therefore he had told the Duke of Newcastle, that, since he saw his Grace would not trust him in business, and was continually putting people before him, he expected some mark of distinction, and demanded the Garter: that the Duke boggled at it, and said Lord Carlisle was to have it: that Lord Northumberland insisted upon it: that he would do his best, but that he (Hallifax) had no friend at Court but himself. To which Lord Hallifax replied, he did not know what his Grace meant by that—that, indeed, he never thought it
 neces-

necessary to apply to whores and knaves; 1755.
 but, in short, he must have it, or quit his May 29.
 office—he did not care it should appear to
 be done in a pique for both their sakes,
 and therefore desired the Duke would pro-
 pose it, and insist upon it, to the King;
 and if his Majesty absolutely refused it,
 that the Duke, upon honour, would tell
 him so, and he would then take a proper
 time to quit the service, which would pre-
 vent its appearing to the world, that the
 Duke had not the power of a Minister, or
 that he himself had laid down out of re-
 sentment. The Duke said, he would not
 for the world draw such a thing upon his
 Majesty, but that he would do his best to
 serve him. I said, I wished he had put his
 weight rather upon a share of government,
 and a power to serve his country at this
 exigence. He replied, it was nothing; he
 was persuaded that the Duke had never
 mentioned it to the King. He testified
 much kindness and protestations of friend-
 ship, and desires to unite and act with me
 and mine. He also observed, that the Duke
 trusted the Chancellor no more than him,
 and

1755. and suffered difference of opinion from him
 May 29. as impatiently.

30. I had a long conversation with Lord Temple, who took great pains to persuade me, that they were all very well satisfied with Mr. Fox; though to jealous minds there might be pretence for suspicion, from the appearances and the consequences of their different conduct: they are desperate with the King, and have not yet been able to get possession, either of Leicester House or of the Duke of Cumberland.

June 29. Mr. Fox spent the morning with me. We had a good deal of talk to no purpose. None of them dare come to any resolution. He was assured by the Duke of Argyll, that Stone was not well with the Princess. He heard by West, that the Duke of Newcastle, upon West's pressing him to make up with him (Fox), said, that Stone was always advising the same thing, and had lost himself at his own court on that account. He said, that the Duke was with the Princess on the 22d instant, and proposed

posed to her, taking the Prince with him 1755.
 to Portsmouth; which she approved of, and June 29.
 desired him to ask the Prince himself—he
 did so, and the Prince agreed to it, but not
 with so much eagerness as might be ex-
 pected. On Monday, Lord Waldegrave
 sent word he would wait on the Duke to
 settle the journey on Tuesday morning;
 but, in the mean time, the Princess had
 altered her opinion and sent to put it off,
 on pretence it might give umbrage to the
 King. Fox refines and is much dissatisfied
 with this transaction: the Duke does not,
 and says it is only from a resolution she
 has taken, not to be accountable for any
 thing with his Majesty. But Fox is very
 uneasy, and very solicitous to unite the
 Duke and the Princess, which is the only
 sure ground; but I think it will be exceed-
 ingly difficult, if not impossible to effect.

Lord Hallifax told me, that the Duke of July 16.
 Newcastle had mentioned his resolution of
 coming to some settlement: that Mr. Pitt
 did not absolutely insist upon being Secre-
 tary; but that there was a great unwilling-
 ness

1755. nefs to speak out: that he (Hallifax) did
 July 16. not wonder at it. If the Duke was not in earnest, why did he send him such positive terms or desire a conference? Could he think, that Pitt would open himself upon hints, and to such a messenger as Mr. Yorke? That the Duke, in a former conference, had expressed himself, “how much concern it gave him, that I should make a speech against him—his resolution to make up with me—enquiries when I went into Dorsetshire, and that, in this conference, he cried out of himself, we must have Doddington.” Thus far Lord Hallifax—and to render intelligible what follows, and may follow, with relation to Mr. Pitt, I will throw out what I know of his situation all together. His extraordinary conversation with Mr. Fox, at Lord Hillsborough’s, may be seen under May 9th. The other conference at Holland House, though somewhat more courtly, was not more satisfactory, and has never been renewed. It seems that, a little before the King went to Hanover, old Horace Walpole, either officiously, or being sent, tried to bring
 Mr.

Mr. Pitt into temper, with hints that the Duke of Newcastle desired it, and would have done every thing in his power to serve him according to his wishes, and therefore he must not be inflexible, &c. Pitt replied, he was not, and did not insist upon the seals now, but would be contented, as a proof of the Duke's sincerity, if he would take off all marks of proscription, that the King should agree that, when any vacancy happened, he should have the seals, and should, in the mean time, treat him upon that foot. In this way, he would not desire any vacancy should be made for him. Old Horace seemed to give into this; and here, let me insert, that Fox had heard from Lord Hartington, who was informed by old Horace himself, that the Duke of Newcastle was very angry with Horace, for having advanced so far, and said, he had gone farther than his commission, or than the Duke could go, if he would, or would go, if he could. Then came on these extraordinary conferences, which, I confess, I do not yet understand. I know Mr. Fox imputes it to a design of Pitt,

1755.

July 16.

1755. to fix himself with the Princess, and that,
 July 26. in order to do it, it became necessary to declare off with him, as the Duke of Cumberland's man. But I do not think so; it is too refined for me, as nobody but Cresset (if he is) is in a settled confidence of measures with the Princess, and so I told him.

In this state then, I suppose, Mr. Yorke found Mr. Pitt, when he appeared so cold, as the Duke represented him to Lord Halifax, when he sounded him by his Grace's order. But the real overture and answer was, as Mr. James Grenville told me, from Mr. Pitt in effect, (though not avowedly) great assurances of friendship and affection—resolution to bring about every thing he wished, as soon as possible—desirous that they might talk together, and they should soon agree, &c.—this was not by positive message, but by insinuation. The answer was, that as to friendship and confidence, that was entirely over; it was loss of time to talk any more in that style: that if even those assurances were to be carried into execu-

execution and were realities, it was a doubt 1755.
 whether they would be accepted: that he July 26.
 would not take, nor hold any thing as a
 favour from the Duke of Newcastle, nor
 ever will owe him any obligation: that
 therefore he saw no use in meetings or con-
 ferences. But if the Duke was really in
 earnest, and meant any thing, why did he
 not propose plainly the three things—What
 was the work he expected to be done?
 Who were the gentlemen he proposed to
 do it? And in what stations he designed
 them to act? When he, Pitt, was clearly
 informed of those three points, he should
 be able to give an answer, after he had con-
 sulted his friends, gentlemen of honour
 and efficiency, whether it was to be under-
 taken or not, and upon what terms.

I dined with the Duke of Argyll at Mr. 21
 Fox's. When the company was gone,
 Fox told me, he was sure that Mr. Pitt
 had made up with the Princess, and had it
 in view, when he declared off with him:
 that he had long cultivated (above six
 months) an acquaintance with one, no way

1755. connected with the Duke of Newcastle,
 July 21. with whom he had had the first confidential
 conference, since he saw me: that Pitt
 in talking of things of that court, I think
 he called it his court, to that person, he
 said he had heard that Stone was not so
 well there as usual: what could be the
 reason of it? The person answered, shall I
 tell you? I fear you will not like it; but
 as you command me, I will tell you. I
 take it to be from thinking him too much
 in your interest. The same person told
 him (who sometimes converses with Cres-
 set) that Mr. Pitt was better at that court
 than usual: to what degree, or by what
 means he did not know; but that he found
 Cresset spoke more favourably of him, than
 he used to do. Fox continued then to say,
 that Lord Egmont, was thought to have
 the chief management there; and that the
 Prince was much fonder of that Lord, than
 of any other man living. I said, that Mr.
 Pitt might have sent offers of service, per-
 haps by Lady Charlotte Edwin, whom my
 women relations, the Grenvilles and Tem-
 ples, have been courting all the winter,
 and

and that they might have been very civilly ^{1755.}
 received and returned: but, that there had ^{July 21.}
 been any communication, or proposition
 of measures between them, or even an au-
 dience, I did not believe. I might proba-
 bly think there were no settled measures,
 but if there were, I thought that neither
 Pitt nor Egmont had the secret or the ma-
 nagement of them, but Cresset only. What
 then could this transaction, either real or
 imaginary, amount to but refinement?
 Could it influence Mr. Pitt's acting in
 publick? or his (Fox's) in consequence?
 Then we entered into the present state of
 affairs; and he told me, that the courier,
 that came the 28th, past, with the answer
 from Hanover, which was expected to be
 a decisive one as to the sailing of the fleet,
 brought back a letter, which was neither
 written by Lord Holderness, nor dictated
 by the King, but which was certainly sent
 from hence by the Duke of Newcastle (to
 gain so much time for inaction) as a proper
 return for the King to make. For it ac-
 quainted them, that the King cannot give
 any positive orders about the operations of

1755. the fleet, till he was fully informed of three
 July 21. particular things, which he (Fox) said he
 had forgotten, but they were trifles : that
 those trifles were answered, and his Ma-
 jesty was humbly advised to leave the di-
 rection of the fleet to their discretion ; and
 that, by the return of the courier, he had
 done so : that now, till they had digested
 something positive, they agreed to send an
 order to Sir Edward Hawke, that he should
 sail with about sixteen ships of the line to
 Torbay, and there expect farther instruc-
 tions : that these farther instructions were
 to be drawn up by Lord Anson and Sir
 Thomas Robinson : that the Duke of Cum-
 berland had said, if they had any prospect
 of a peace, he had nothing to say ; but if
 they were convinced it must be war, he
 had no notion of not making the most of
 the strength and opportunity we had in
 our hands : that, afterwards, in a window
 with the Dukes of Marlborough and New-
 castle, the latter said, that, what his Royal
 Highness had declared, was full of very
 good sense, though he was not entirely of
 the same opinion : that Lord Granville was
 abso-

absolutely against meddling with trade— 1755.
 he called it, vexing your neighbours for a July 21.
 little muck—but that the Duke of New-
 castle was by no means of that opinion, but
 thought some middle way might be found
 out. He was asked, what way? He an-
 swered, that, to be sure, Hawke must go
 out; but that he might be ordered not to
 attack the enemy, unless he thought it
 worth while. He was answered, that Hawke
 was too wise to do any thing at all, which
 others, when done, were to pronounce he
 ought to be hanged for. The Duke re-
 plied, what if he had orders not to fall upon
 them, unless they were more in number
 together than ten? He was answered, that
 the returned part of the Brest squadron,
 now at Lisbon, is but nine. The Duke
 said, he meant *that* of merchantmen only,
 for, to be sure, he must attack any squadron
 of ships of war. He was asked, what was
 a squadron? He said, three ships or more.
 This absurdity is inconceivable. What or-
 ders they will give to Hawke to-morrow,
 I shall not go out of my way to enquire.

Monf.

1755. Monsf. de Mirepoix sat out about one
 July 22. o'clock this morning. The sole question
 is, whether France will submit to purchase
 the getting home her trade and sailors, and
 having the winter to tamper with Spain, at
 a little loss of reputation, in tamely suffer-
 ing an insult for a while—If she should, I
 verily think his Grace would not be in-
 clined to be rude. But the departure of
 Monsf. de Mirepoix looks as if the French
 would take it up with a high hand, and
 this may render Hawke's instructions some-
 thing more explicit. Mr. Fox assured me
 of one thing yesterday, which surprised me
 much: he said, that the Russians, hitherto,
 had refused our subsidy; as also, that the
 Queen of Hungary had absolutely refused,
 not only our money, but to have any thing
 to do with us, saying, it is our own quar-
 rel and she will not be concerned in it.
 She is sure, that the French will not med-
 dle with her, and therefore she will send
 no troops into Flanders, even if we would
 be at the whole expence. He added, that,
 upon his telling his Royal Highness, that
 the Duke of Newcastle was for a naval war,
 his

his Royal Highness laughed at him, and 1755.
 said, it was, because he could get nobody July 22.
 to take his money, and that he ordered, of
 his own authority, that more money should
 be offered to the Russians, than the Re-
 gency knew of, or even the King; (as he
 supposed.) I pressed Fox much (who did
 not seem to feel the force of it) to try if he
 could fix such a fact on the Duke of New-
 castle, which is not only criminal in itself,
 but if it was approved of afterwards, would
 be sufficient to frighten him out of his
 wits, for having acted extra-provincially.
 I was surprised, that Fox did not see it in
 the same light, and I shall press him again.

I saw Lord Temple at Carleton House, August 3.
 who assured me, that neither Mr. Pitt nor
 himself, knew, or had heard one word
 more, than what Mr. James Grenville had
 acquainted me with. I also saw Mr. Fox
 there, who told me, that the Duke of New-
 castle was angry with the Duke, and would
 hardly speak to his Royal Highness; and
 that he himself (Fox) had not changed a
 word with his Grace since he saw me last:
 that

1755. that the Hessian treaty was signed, and that
 August 3. Hawke's orders were of the compromising
 kind—and this is all that is weak and
 ruinous.

4. Lord Hallifax was with me. He was
 with the Duke of Newcastle at dinner on
 Saturday, and yesterday again, by the Duke's
 desire. His Grace did not tell him Hawke's
 instructions, but he finds, that they are not
 to meddle with the trade, nor, as he sus-
 pects, to attack the men of war unpro-
 voked. He thinks, they will by no means
 declare war, if the French do not.

At last, Lord Hallifax took the Duke
 into another room, and told him, that as
 he had laid before his Grace the state of
 his affairs, and had given him his sincere
 opinion, which his Grace seemed to ap-
 prove of at the time, but had, he believed,
 never thought of since, he would trouble
 him no more upon that head: that he
 thought himself very ill used, but, if his
 Grace thought he could go on without any
 settlement, it was well—he (Hallifax)
 thought

thought it impossible, and though he had 1755.
hitherto been very lucky, yet the whole August 4.

would certainly break about his ears. The Duke said, he still approved of what he (Hallifax) had advised, and he was of the same intention to do it, but that he could settle nothing till the King returned. Lord Hallifax replied, that was his Grace's affair, and he did not care if his Grace made Mr. Pitt, Secretary; but if he made any alterations, that he (Hallifax) expected to have justice done him; he was a wretch, a nobody; he would be of the Cabinet, and have access to the King, if any thing was done. The Duke said, he was surprised to hear him talk in this manner, and went on, as if it was laying him under new difficulties. To which Lord Hallifax replied, that he found it was more necessary to talk so, than he at first thought, for by his Grace's surprise, it was plain, that he never thought of it at all: that, though a lover of an active life, yet in the way he was treated, he was weary of it, and would quit it, if justice was not done him: that he found, Boscawen was coming home,
and

1755. and he believed the Duke of Newcastle understood that part of the squadron was to return with him, and a force equal to what was in Louisbourg, to be left for a time: that he (Hallifax) opposed this strongly, and said, if the force to be left is but equal, suppose the French should come out and beat them, is it impossible? Suppose the squadron, under La Mothe, at Quebec, should know that there was but an equal number left, might they not fall upon them, and be joined by those in Louisbourg, was that impossible? That the enemy was certainly straitned in provisions, and if a superior force remained there, the place, in all probability, must fall to us. The Duke said, the ships could not winter there, and Lord Anson was of that opinion. Lord Hallifax replied, he did not regard Lord Anson's opinion against fact; for he would maintain, that the whole navy might ride, the whole winter in Hallifax harbour, with the utmost safety: that the Albany sloop had been there, these five years, and had cost as little in repairs, as any other vessel, and is now gone out again. The reasoning
seemed

seemed to be thus—If you leave those seas, 1755.
 the French will come out, and Louisbourg August 4.
 will be victualled. If you leave but a small
 force, it will be in danger from the ships
 there, and from a junction of those now in
 the Gulph of St. Lawrence. The French
 cannot remain there in November, without
 being frozen up. You can stay, because the
 harbour of Hallifax is never frozen, or very
 slightly; and you are at sea from thence in
 seven hours, and therefore never need have
 the same ships out above a week at a time:
 so, if the enemy appears, you take them—
 if not, you freeze them up, and their num-
 bers will add to the want of provisions in
 the place. The Duke of Newcastle pressed
 him to give him these hints in writing,
 which Lord Hallifax declined.

I passed the day at Kew. The Princess 6.
 has had nothing of Hawke's instructions,
 or any thing else, communicated to her,
 and she expressed her dissatisfaction at it.
 She inveighed most bitterly against the
 not pushing the French every where. The
 people would not surely bear it, when the
 Par-

1755. Parliament met. I said, I believed they
 August 6. would. Surely, said she, the Parliament
 would never bear the suffering the French
 to bring home their trade and sailors, &c.
 She saw the terrible consequences of it, and
 of a patched up peace, which must break
 out, when the French had perfected their
 naval plan, and fall upon her son, young
 and inexperienced, at the beginning of his
 reign. I said, I doubted if any body
 would interfere; but if they should, I hope,
 Madam, you would not take it ill. I, says
 she, no, indeed, very far from it; I am
 sure, I have no reason nor any thing like it.
 She was very solicitous to push the war,
 and wished Hanover in the sea, as the cause
 of all our misfortunes. I said, I presumed
 to differ with her, that I was as ready to
 defend Hanover, as Hampshire, if attacked
 on our account. I thought it no incum-
 brance if properly treated, and the only
 difference between me and the Ministers,
 was not about the thing, but the manner.
 She said, she perfectly understood me; and
 it would be so in another reign, but could
 not be in this; that, in the manner it had
 been

been treated, it had been the foundation 1755.
of all just complaints and bad measures. August 6.

I asked her, if she could account for Lord Anson and the Duke of Cumberland concurring in tying up Hawke's hands: the one, as a sea General, unconnected at least; the other, as a land General, at open enmity with the Duke of Newcastle? she said, she could not, for the Duke had strongly declared (though not to her, who had not much conversation with him) for a *naval* war. I replied, that might be the language of good sense only, as being the popular cry, with hopes, that a sea war might probably light up a land one. She said, I was right—and added, nobody knew what to do—no two people were together—she chose to sit still, (thinking it the only prudent part, as every body was disunited. I said, that the general diffidence she described was the cause of the infinite speculation and refinement that now prevailed: for as nobody knew, so every one was guessing each other—in which her Royal Highness had a principal part—she replied, nobody, surely, could

A a

stand

1755. stand clearer than she, for the world must
 August 6. know every body that she saw, and when.
 She took serious pains to convince me,
 that she had no fixed settlement or con-
 nections at all. She may deceive me; but
 I am persuaded, she has no fixed, digested
 political plan, or regular communication
 in politicks, with any body, except Mr.
 Cresset. She then told me, that the King
 had sent to invite the two Princesses of
 Brunswick to Hanover; they came, but
 their mother (the King of Prussia's sister)
 who was not invited, came with them—
 we talked of the match—surely he would
 not marry her son, without acquainting
 her with it so much as by letter—I said,
 certainly not, as he had always behaved
 very politely to her. It may be so, she
 replied, but how can this be reconciled?
 In this manner, said I; nothing will be
 settled at Hanover; but when the King
 comes back, he may say in conversation
 and commending the Prince's figure, that
 he wishes to see him settled, before he
 dies, and that he has seen such and such
 young Princesses, and, though he would
 settle

settle nothing, without her participation, 1755.
 yet he could wish to see the Prince settled August 6.
 before his death, and therefore, if she had
 no objection, he should think one of those
 Princesses a very suitable party.

She paused, and said, no: he was not
 that sort of man: but, if he should settle
 the match without acquainting her with
 it, she should let him know how ill she
 took it; and if he did it in the manner I
 mentioned, she should not fail to tell him
 fairly and plainly, that it was full early,
 and that she had eight other children to be
 provided for, that she hoped, he would
 think of doing for them, and not leave her
 eldest son eight younger children to take
 care of, before he had one of his own: that
 it was probable the Prince might have so
 many, that hers could not expect much
 provision. She was determined to behave
 so, whenever the King spoke to her about
 it. She thought the match premature:
 the Prince ought to mix with the world
 —the marriage would prevent it—he was
 shy and backward, the match would shut

1755. him up for ever, with two or three friends
 August 6. of his, and as many of hers. That he was
 much averse to it himself, and that she dis-
 liked the alliance extremely: that the
 young woman was said to be handsome,
 and had all good qualities and abundance
 of wit, &c. but if she took after her mo-
 ther, she will never do here—the Duke of
 Brunswick indeed, her father, is a very
 worthy man—pray madam, said I, what
 is her mother? as I know nothing at all
 about her—why, said she, her mother is
 the most intriguing, meddling, and also the
 most satirical, sarcastical person in the
 world, and will always make mischief
 wherever she comes. Such a character
 would not do with George, it would not
 only hurt him in his publick, but make
 him uneasy in his private situation; that
 he was not a wild, dissipated boy, but
 good natured and chearful, with a serious
 cast upon the whole—that those, about
 him, knew him no more, than if they had
 never seen him. That he was not quick,
 but, with those he was acquainted, appli-
 cable and intelligent. His education had
 given

given her much pain; his book learning 1755.
 she was no judge of, though she supposed August 6.
 it small or useless; but she hoped he
 might have been instructed in the general
 understanding of things. That she did
 not know Lord Waldgrave, and as to Mr.
 Stone, if she was to live forty years in the
 house with him, she should never be bet-
 ter acquainted with him than she was.
 She once desired him to inform the Prince
 about the constitution; but he declined it,
 to avoid giving jealousy to the Bishop of
 Norwich; and that she had mentioned it
 again, but he still declined it, as not being
 his province. Pray, madam, said I, what
 is his province? she said, she did not know,
 unless it was, to go before the Prince up-
 stairs, to walk with him sometimes, sel-
 domer to ride with him, and, now and then,
 to dine with him—but when they did
 walk together the Prince generally took
 that time, to think of his own affairs and
 to say nothing. She shewed me a letter
 from Hanover, that said, the news of Bos-
 cawen's action, which came here on the
 15th of June, got to Hanover on the 20th

1755. —that Buffy had his audience the 17th August 6. and his letters of recall the 22d, but was not gone on the 25th. She wished extremely, that he was gone, lest he should frighten them into some unbecoming compliance, as he had done, once before—I had afterwards much talk with the Prince about funding and other serious matters, who seemed to hear with attention and satisfaction.

18. I was at Holland House, and had a long conversation with Mr. Fox: he said, the Hessian subsidy was ratified—that the Duke of Newcastle bade Mr. Amyand read Lord Holderness's letter to the Regency, acquainting them, that the King had made such a treaty, and caused him to observe, that his Majesty directed the Chancellor to fix the seal to it, who only bowed, and their Lordships signed it without reading it, as a thing of course. That the first directions to Lord Anson and Sir Thomas Robinson, to draw Hawke's instructions, were, that he should take and destroy all French ships of war, but no merchantmen

men—when they were brought to the select 1755.
 persons of the Regency, they had altered Aug. 18.
 them and restrained Hawke from taking
 any but ships of the line. The Duke of
 Cumberland, in this little assembly, was
 expressing his dislike of the alteration,
 when the Duke of Newcastle came in, and
 interrupted his Highness by saying, that
 he was glad of the alteration, because he
 knew that it was more conformable to the
 King's way of thinking, and then desired
 his Highness to proceed; who said, that
 he knew his Grace had correspondences at
 Hanover, which he did not communicate
 to him; but he did not know, that his
 Grace had taken his Majesty's pleasure,
 upon that head, till now, when he was
 pleased to declare it—that, since it was so,
 he had too many ties ever to say a word
 against his Majesty's pleasure, when he
 knew it. When the instructions came to
 the bottom of the table to be signed by
 him (Fox): he asked Lord Anson, if there
 were no objections to them, who said, yes,
 a hundred, but it pleases those at the upper
 end of the table, and will signify nothing,

1755. for the French will declare war next week,
 Aug. 18. if they have not done it already. But said
 I, that did not happen—no, replied he,
 and therefore I am very sorry that I signed
 it. But in a few days, the Duke was very
 desirous to have them altered, as well as
 the Duke of Marlborough and myself; and
 in the morning before the Regency met,
 he endeavoured to have them extended,
 but without effect—when the Regency
 was over, the Duke of Marlborough and I
 desired to speak with the Duke of New-
 castle, and I told him, how absurd I
 thought it, that we, who had begun the
 war, should suffer the hands, to pass by us,
 that were to be employed against us, &c.
 that I desired him to remember, though I
 had made no objection at the Regency, yet
 I now did, and privately to him, declare
 my disapprobation to these orders. The
 Duke of Marlborough did the same. In
 the afternoon, a note came to Lord Anson,
 while he was at dinner at Mr. Fox's, to
 meet that evening at the Duke's lodgings,
 the result of which was to send directions
 to Hawke to seize or destroy every thing
 French,

French, trade or men of war, between 1755.
 Cape Artega! and Cape Clear, and so it Aug. 18.
 now stands. Mr. Fox added that, besides
 the Hessian, a subsidiary treaty was con-
 cluded with Russia, as he understood,
 though he had not heard, directly, from
 Williams. He did not speak out about
 that correspondence. The subsidy was
 100,000*l. per annum* for four years, to
 hold in readiness 50 or 60,000 men, for
 which, when we employed them, we were
 to pay 500,000*l. per annum*. He also sup-
 posed, that there would be subsidies to Ba-
 varia, and others. Mr. Fox continued,
 that he had, of late, had opportunities of
 conversing much with the Duke of De-
 vonshire, occasioned by his son's affairs:
 that he was open and vehement against all
 subsidies whatsoever; that the nation could
 not carry on a naval war with France, and
 support Hanover, and that it must take
 care of itself: that we had followed the
 King's politicks too long, and the King
 must be told that the nation could not
 support the expence of both: that the
 Duke of Newcastle held by nothing but
 abso-

1755. absolute submission; and he must not, nor
 Aug. 18. would he contradict the King in any thing. Fox said, that Lord Granville told the Duke of Newcastle, that he would be served himself, as he and his brother had served him (Granville). They would not abuse him, themselves, but would sit still and rather encourage the abuse, than defend him. He positively knew some considerable people, not suspected of an inclination to differ, who would be absolutely against all subsidy whatsoever—he did not name them, nor would he to him (Fox). Mr. Fox said, that, talking this matter of subsidies over with the Duke, his Highness said in a word, that he was very sorry for them, that the bent of the nation was strong against subsidies for Germany, and that it would be brought to endure them with much reluctance: that his Highness laid no great weight upon the point of honour, for it would not do with the bulk of the people: that we should see a strong exertion of power on one hand, and a strong dislike and restiveness on the other. I said, I thought Hanover might, and ought to be
 de-

defended; the question was only, who was 1755.
 to pay for it, and in what proportions? Aug. 18.
 Mr. Fox replied, he was surpris'd that I
 was not against all subsidies. I told him
 that those, I should be for, would hardly
 be the ministerial ones, but I desired to
 know what those Russians were to do?
 Why, said he, to prevent the King of Prussia
 from attacking Hanover in conjunction
 with the French. I answered, the King of
 Prussia would not attack Hanover. He said,
 he was glad to hear me say so, and hoped I
 could make it out. I said, there was time
 enough for that, and for my ideas of de-
 fending Hanover. He might imagine, that
 I had not given myself the trouble to digest
 my thoughts with very great exactness,
 much less, to put them into writing; but
 that, whenever he came to act, I would lay
 every thing I knew before him without
 reserve, but it was now useless to digest
 and discuss what might never come into
 operation.

Mr. Pitt called on me, and acquainted Sept. 2.
 me that he had seen the Ministers, and that
 he

1755. he was to see the Duke of Newcastle at his
 Sept. 2. own desire, at seven this evening. He began upon the subsidies: that the Hessian he knew of for 8000 men, as a warrant for the levee money was come to his office: that he would support a naval war to the utmost, but, by no means, a continental one: the nation could not support both: it would carry us up to seven millions the first year, and would go on encreasing;—'twas bankruptcy. Regard should be had to Hanover, no doubt, but secondarily: we should never lay down our arms without procuring satisfaction for any damage they should receive on our account; but we could not find money to defend it by subsidies, and if we could, that was not the way to defend it. An open country was not to be defended against a neighbour who had 150,000 men, and an enemy that had 150,000 more to back them. In short, he urged many strong, ingenious, and solid reasons, for making a stand against them and giving no subsidies at all: that the King's honour would be pressed, &c. and therefore, if the Duke of Newcastle would
 be

be contented with this Hessian subsidy for 1755.

this once only, and engage, *with proper security*, never to offer another during the whole course of the war, and receive it as a compliment to the King for this once, never to be renewed or attempted again, but to be looked upon as putting a final end to continental subsidies ; then—though it would not be right, yet he might not absolutely reject it, but might ask other gentlemen's opinion about it : but for the Russian subsidy of 120,000*l. per annum*, and 500,000*l. per annum* when we took the number of men into pay, which treaty he heard was signed, if not ratified, he could never come into it upon any account—'twas better to speak plain, there was no end of these things : it was deceiving and ruining ourselves, and leading Hanover into a snare ; for if 70,000 men would not be sufficient, we must take more, till they were sufficient, which would ruin us, or we must give them up at last, when we had drawn a war upon them : that the Duke of Newcastle had made a person write to him (Pitt) to say, that the Duke was sorry
that

Sept. 2.

1755. that he was obliged to go into Suffex the
 Sept. 2. next day, but that the Chancellor did not
 go to Wimble till Wednesday, and he should
 be obliged to Mr. Pitt, if he would call
 upon the Chancellor, which he did. The
 Chancellor told him, that he hoped, he
 would assist them cordially in their busi-
 ness; that the King had, indeed, taken pre-
 judices which were disagreeable, and that
 steps had been taken to remove them, be-
 fore he went to Hanover: that they had
 been the subject of correspondence since:
 that they had not all the success they could
 wish, *as yet*, but they hoped they would:
 that the King was very fond of Lord Hol-
 derness and Sir Thomas Robinson; but if
 any accident should happen, it might pro-
 bably be brought about, in case he would
 assist them cordially, that they might pro-
 cure the seals for him, which he so much
 desired. When the Chancellor had finished,
 Mr. Pitt replied, that he must begin with
 his last words—the seals which he so much
 desired—of whom?—he did not remember
 that he had ever applied to his Lordship
 for them: he was sure, he never had to the
 Duke

Duke of Newcastle; and did assure the 1755.
 Chancellor, that if they could prevail upon Sept. 2.
 his Majesty to give them to him, under his
 present dislike, all the use he would make
 of them, would be to lay them at his Ma-
 jesty's feet: that, till the King liked it,
 and thought it necessary to his service, and
 till his Ministers desired it, he never would
 accept the seals: that he knew, the King
 had lately said, that he had intruded him-
 self into office: that the Chancellor knew
 how much he was misinformed, and if he
 should ask for any favour, it would be,
 that they should inform his Majesty better:
 the Chancellor had said a great deal, but he
 desired his Lordship to let him know, what
 he was expected to assist in, and what was
 the work? Why, replied the Chancellor,
 to carry on the war they were engaged in.
 He said, there was no doubt of his concur-
 rence in carrying on the war, as it was a
 national war; and he thought that regard
 ought to be had to Hanover, if it should
 be attacked upon our account—The Chan-
 cellor stopt him short, and said, he was ex-
 tremely pleased that they agreed in their
 prin-

1755. principles, and that both thought Hanover
 Sept. 2. *should be defended.* Mr. Pitt desired his
 Lordship to observe the words he had used,
 “ that regard was to be had to Hanover,”
 and then said all he had said to me before,
 as to our inability to defend it, and the im-
 propriety of the defence by subsidy. The
 Chancellor said, that he understood that
 the Commons, the last session, had tacitly
 allowed, that Hanover must be defended:
 that, in consequence of that acquiescence,
 there was a subsidiary treaty for 8000 Hes-
 sians in the usual form, and also, a treaty
 for a body of Russians.

But where Mr. Pitt laid the greatest stress,
 was on what the Chancellor in reasoning
 had said; to be sure *those things* (meaning
 subsidies) *should have their bounds, and that,*
 he was afraid, *they would not be very popular;*
 and when he was enforcing the necessity of
 putting a total stop to them, and leaving
 Hanover to the system and constitution of
 the empire, the Chancellor seemed to ac-
 quiesce in the reason, but told him, he
 must be sensible, that talking in that man-
 ner

ner would not make way with the King. 1755:

Mr. Pitt still persisted in not giving into Sept. 2:
the subsidy, and the Chancellor desired
him to see the Duke of Newcastle, and to
talk it over with him. Mr. Pitt said that,
if the Duke sent to desire to speak with
him, he would wait on his Grace, and not
otherwise.

Mr. Pitt thought that the Duke of Devonshire would oppose subsidies, and might be brought to do it in the House of Lords. He had seen the Duke of Bedford, who talked warmly and sensibly about them. He left me, fully determined to tell the Duke of Newcastle plainly, that he would not come into the Russian subsidy upon any account; nor into any thing else, till he was well apprised of the measures; till he knew who were to carry them into execution, and in what stations they were to be; and till the House was properly treated, and gentlemen were made easy, who had a right to be so. He had not seen Lord Egmont, but knew he had been sent to with an offer of Sir William Young's place. He

B b

hoped

1755. hoped, his Lordship had given no positive
 Sept. 2. answer. He promised to acquaint me, with
 the result of the conference he was to
 have this evening, with the Duke of New-
 castle, before he went back into the coun-
 try, which he should do to-morrow.

3. Mr. Pitt returned to me, and told me,
 that he had painted to the Duke all the ill
 consequences of this system of subsidies in
 the strongest light, that his own imagina-
 tion, heightened by my suggestions, could
 furnish him with. He had deprecated his
 Grace, not to compleat the ruin which
 the King had nearly brought upon himself
 by his journey to Hanover, which all peo-
 ple should have prevented, even *with their*
bodies.—A King abroad, at this time, with-
 out one man about him, that has one En-
 glish sentiment, and to bring home a whole
 set of subsidies!—That he was willing to
 promote the King's service, but if this was
 what he was sent for to promote, few
 words were best—nothing in the world
 should induce him to agree to these sub-
 sidies. The Duke was tedious and perplexed,
 and

and would have persuaded him what a pretty 1755.
figure he would make, when he was a Ca- Sept. 3.
binet Counsellor: that the King was highly
pleased with both his Secretaries, but if
any accident should make a vacancy, to be
sure, the King would be glad of his services,
&c. Mr. Pitt said, that he did not desire
such vacancy, nor the office; that he had
declared, when pressed about the House of
Commons, that, if they expected him, or
any one else, to do their business in that
house, they must give him proper distinc-
tion and powers: that, in short, the Duke's
system of carrying on the business of the
House, he believed, would not do, and that,
while he had life and breath to utter, he
would oppose it: that there must be men
of efficiency and authority, in the House;
a Secretary and a Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer at least, who should have access
to the Crown; habitual, frequent, familiar
access he meant, that they might tell their
own story, to do themselves and their friends
justice, and not be the victims of a whisper:
that he (Pitt) esteemed both the Secreta-
ries, but he supposed something was want-

1755. ing, or why was he sent for? If they were
 Sept. 3. necessary to government, no doubt they
 could carry on government, and he should
 be glad of it; for his part, if the Ministry
 asked nothing of him, he asked nothing of
 them. The Duke then said, that the *system*
 of subsidies, indeed, was not to be insisted
 upon, but two did not make a system: the
 King's honour was now engaged, and he
 enlarged much upon that point. Mr. Pitt
 replied, that he had a deep regard for the
 King's honour, but that the system of sub-
 sidies was so fatal, that he could not think
 of submitting to 100,000*l.* unless it was
 given by gentlemen who became pledges
 to each other, and to the public; that no-
 thing, of the like kind, should ever be
 offered again, and unless it should be noto-
 riously declared and understood on both
 sides, that it was given and received, as a
 mark of the affection of a ruined nation,
 to save the honour of its King, who had
 entered into a rash engagement: but for
 two, it was the same as twenty, and no
 persuasion should make him for them. He
 then desired his Grace to think seriously of
 the

the consequences—What, if the Duke of Devonshire should begin the opposition in the House of Lords? If he did, he (Pitt) would not conceal it from the Duke of Newcastle; he would echo it in the House of Commons, as loudly, and with all the powers he was able to exert:—But was this all?—were there no subsidies to be renewed? The Duke mumbled that the Saxon and Bavarian were offered and pressed, but there was nothing done in them: that the Hessian was perfected, but the Russian was not concluded. Whether the Duke meant unsigned, or unratified, we cannot tell, but we understand it is signed. When his Grace dwelt so much upon the King's honour, Mr. Pitt asked him—what, if out of the fifteen millions the King had saved, he should give his kinsman of Hesse 100,000*l.* and the Czarina 150,000*l.* to be off from these bad bargains, and not suffer the suggestions, so dangerous to his own quiet and the safety of his family, to be thrown out, which would, and must be, insisted upon in a debate of this nature? Where would be the harm of it? The Duke had nothing to say, but desired they

1755. might talk it over again with the Chancellor:
 Sept. 3. Mr. Pitt replied, he was at their command,
 though nothing could alter his opinion.

We then, Mr. Pitt and I, talked over whom we could engage; to whom he had communicated this affair? He said, that Mr. Legge was firm as a rock. He was shy about Lord Egmont, but said he had seen him; he was received very kindly, and Lord Egmont seemed to enter into the thing; but what might happen, when offers were made, he (Pitt) could not tell. He desired me to apply to Lord Hillsborough and Sir Francis Dashwood—I mentioned Oswald—he said, he thought that Oswald was with us (if so, it must be by Legge). I asked him, if he had communicated it to Mr. Fox? He answered, no, nor did he design to do it: he would tell me the whole of his thoughts upon that matter: that he wished Mr. Fox very well, and had nothing to complain of; but that they could not act together, because they were not on the same ground: that Mr. Fox owned to him that he (Fox) was not

sui

sui juris; he could not blame him for it, 1755.
 but he, who was *sui juris*, could not act in Sept. 3.
 connection with one who was not. He
 (Pitt) was ready, in the last session, to pro-
 ceed any lengths against the Duke of New-
 castle, but when it came to the push, Mr.
 Fox acknowledged he could not, and went
 on, through the whole session, compromi-
 sing every thing when it began to pinch—
 the Reading election; the linen affair; and
 when Ireland began to be a thorn, Mr.
 Fox's great friend, Lord Harrington, was
 to take it out: that by these means, Mr.
 Fox had taken the smooth part, and had
 left him to be fallen upon: Fox had risen
 upon his shoulders, but he did not blame
 him, and he only shewed me, how impos-
 sible it was for two to act together, who
 did not stand upon the same ground. Be-
 sides this, Mr. Fox lived with his greatest
 enemies, Lord Granville, Messrs. Stone and
 Murray. Mr. Fox was reported by the
 Duke of Newcastle, that he had lately of-
 fered himself to the Duke—I here inter-
 rupted Mr. Pitt, by saying, I was confident
 it was false: he said, he knew the Duke of

1755. Newcastle was a very great liar, and there-
 Sept. 3. fore, if Mr. Fox denied it, he should not
 hesitate a moment, which he should be-
 lieve. I then said, that, as those, who
 united in this attack, were to part no more,
 it would be proper to think what was to
 be held out to them, if they succeeded:
 he declined this, and said, it would look
 too much like a faction; there was nothing
 country in it. If we succeeded, to be sure
 those, who contributed, must, and would be
 considered, when the first opportunity of-
 fered; but to engage for specific things
 and times, he thought no one man had any
 title, except myself: that for me, any thing,
 every thing that I liked, ought to be the
 common cause, and he was ready to enter
 into any engagements with me. He then
 expressed himself *strangely* as to me: that
 he thought me of the greatest consequence;
 no man in this country would be more
 listened to, both in and out of the House,
 &c. &c.—that he was most desirous to con-
 nect and unite himself with me in the
 strictest manner—he ever had the highest
 regard for my abilities—we had always
 acted

acted upon the same principles: he had the 1755.
honour of being married into my relations; Sept. 3.
every thing invited him to it. He added
a great deal more, that surpris'd me very
much, considering the treatment I have met
with, for years past, both from him and those
relations. It surpris'd me so much, that all
I said was, that I was much oblig'd to him,
but that he might depend upon it, that I
would not accept of his friendship, or of
any mark of his confidence, without meet-
ing him more than half way.

Thus far, however, is fortunate, and I
am glad to find, that I shall be supported
in a step, which, for my own credit, as
well as for the interest of my country, I
must have taken, though I had met with
no support at all.

Lord Hallifax dined with me, and we Oct. 6.
settled how he was to behave to the Duke
of Newcastle, on account of a letter to him
from his Grace, pressing him to engage
me in the King's service.

Lord

1755. Lord Hallifax had been with the Duke
Oct. 8. of Newcastle, who pressed him much on
my account, and begged him to obtain a
meeting with me. I agreed to go to
Newcastle House next Friday.

10. I went first to Lord Hallifax, and then
to Newcastle House. I was much pressed
to join his Grace, but I absolutely refused
being for the Russian subsidy on any ac-
count.

19. I settled preliminaries, which, with the
conversation at Newcastle House, are to be
found among my papers.

Nov. 20. Messrs Pitt, Legge, and George Gren-
ville received letters of dismissal, and
James Grenville resigned the Board of
Trade.

Dec. 17. I went, by desire, to Newcastle House.
His Grace with many assurances of confi-
dential friendship, told me, that he had the
King's permission to offer me the Treasury
of the Navy, which I accepted.

I waited

I waited upon the Princess to acquaint 1755.
her with what had passed—but her Royal Dec. 19.
Highness received me very coolly.

I kissed the King's hand as Treasurer of 22.
the Navy.

Question upon the dividing the Vice 1756.
Treasurership of Ireland into three. It Jan. 26.
was proposed and supported by Messrs.
Pitt, Potter, and their friends.

I was sent for to Newcastle House about Feb. 4.
the Loan, which failed from Sir John Bar-
nard's affectation of shewing his superior
credit and abilities, by raising money at a
price, at which it is not to be had in the
quantity wanted. I subscribed 50,000l.
publick money.

The American bill was read the third 26.
time, which was opposed, with insuffera-
ble length and obstinacy, by Mr. Pitt and
his friends.

I waited on the Duke of Newcastle, who May 6.
told

1756. told me with much warmth and anxiety,
 May 6. that they had had an account by the Spanish Minister, that the French finished their debarkation upon Minorca, the 20th instant. That they had taken Mahon, and pretended to take St. Philip's, by the end of the month. And also, that, as soon as they had finished their debarkation, Mons. de la Galiffionere stood out to sea, off the Island, to intercept our succours; so that, before now, there must have been a naval action between him and Byng. Galiffionere has twelve ships of the line, and Byng ten very good. I said, as we were alone, that 'twas astonishing that Byng was not there a month ago. He said, he was not ready, and he was obliged to stay two or three days for his last 200 men. That we had but 63 ships of the line in Europe, and even those still wanted 4000 men. That it was *impar congressus*, and that Mirepoix had told him, that 30 of his master's ships would amuse 80 of ours. That, if Hawke and Boscawen did not join, we had no naval force equal to what the enemy had at Brest. I asked, why were you

you not ready? why have you not more 1765.
ships, and more men? he replied, he had May 6.
not the direction of the sea, and his Grace
laid a great deal of blame there. And
without naming Lord Anson, he shewed
himself extremely dissatisfied with him;
but conjured me, upon my honour, not to
mention to any body, what he had said
upon that head. He concluded by insist-
ing that the island must be retaken.

I called upon Mr. Fox. He was full 7.
of concern. He would have sent a squa-
dron, and a strong one, the first week in
March, but could not prevail. Lord Anson
assured him, and took it upon himself, that
Byng's squadron would beat any thing the
French had, or could have in the Medi-
terranean.

Mr. Fox came to me in the House, and 17.
after saying that he must shortly call on
me, to talk a little freely, as he was very
uneasy at the posture of publick affairs,
and, particularly, with his own situation.
That the Duke of Newcastle was unusually
light

1756. light and trifling, yesterday, when his
 May 17. Grace dined with him: that he was extremely pleased with what he (Fox) had declared, on Friday last, in the House, which was, that Lord Anson authorized him to say, that the Duke had never obstructed the sending sooner to the Mediterranean, (which was more, says he, than he could ever make Lord Anson say before) but that they were all agreed upon that point, &c. That, therefore, no body blamed him; that the city imputed nothing to him, as the sea was not his province. Fox asked him, from whence he had that news—he replied, from Garraway's. Fox said, that, if he could believe any thing he heard, the city were extremely displeased with the leaving Minorca exposed, and that, generally, it would be ever true, that those who had the chief direction in an Administration, would bear the greatest share of blame, and that those people deceived him, who told him it was otherwise now. The Duke still persisted that nobody thought him to blame, and that after the declaration last Friday, the House

of Commons was satisfied with him; Fox 1756.
 replied, he did not know from whom his May 17.
 Grace had his information of the House of
 Commons, but it appeared plainly to him,
 that, when Mr. Pitt charged the loss of
 Minorca upon his Grace, and he had de-
 fended him, as answerable only in an equal
 degree with others, all their friends hung
 their heads, and not a man of them was, or
 seemed to be, persuaded, that a squadron
 could not be sooner sent, or that all had
 been done, which could be done. He
 (Fox) indeed had defended his Grace in
 every thing where he could defend him;
 but in one thing, he never could, which
 was, in his not believing it must be war,
 and in not arming sooner. The Duke still
 insisted, that nobody could think *him* to
 blame. Mr. Fox went on and said, that
 this intelligence came from Sir Thomas
 Robinson, who was a weak man, &c.
 That he thought, he himself had fully an-
 swered all that could be expected, or which
 he had engaged for, and hoped, that I
 thought so too: but he found by the
 Duke of Newcastle's whole behaviour to
 him,

1756.
May 17.

him, that the Duke was not at all satisfied with what he had done. Was it not true that the chief in an Administration would always be the most obnoxious? I answered, yes: unless they had any one to make a scape-goat. He seemed alarmed, and asked me, if I thought him likely to be a scape-goat and dwelt upon the expression. I told him, as the truth was, that I had not *him* in any degree, so much as in my contemplation, and I had no such apprehensions. Mr. Fox continued and said, he was very uneasy; that the country was in a sad way, but if it was in a better, those, who had the direction of it, could no more carry on this war, than his three children. That he himself had always hinted at sending a squadron to Minorca sooner; and that the Duke of Cumberland pressed it strongly, so long ago as last Christmas. I then asked him, whether there was any truth in the report, that the Princes George and Edward were to be kept at Kensington. He replied, he fancied there were some grounds for it, but he was not, in the least, trusted or consulted

sulted about it; but he knew (though not ^{1756.}
 from them) that the Duke of Newcastle ^{May 17.}
 and the Chancellor had had two conferen-
 ces upon that subject, and though private
 conferences between them were nothing
 new; for he supposed they had them every
 night, yet, they had had two, particularly
 on this subject: and he would inform me
 how *he* knew it. They were overheard in
 an entry, enough to learn the subject of
 those conversations, though not the result
 of them. That, when every thing was
 settled, he supposed Lords Holdernesse,
 Waldgrave, and himself should be called in,
 and a minute of it would then be made, and
 carried to the King as their joint advice.
 That he was ready to sign, upon any of
 the King's affairs, how delicate soever:
 but whether he should sign as his advice,
 what others had settled and digested,
 without having it any way communicated
 to him, was what he wanted to talk with
 me about, and to know my opinion. I
 thought this conversation much too deli-
 cate to be holden upon the benches, and I,

1756. once, made him move his place, but he
 May 17. would go on.

I went to the Duke of Newcastle's; He would have talked about what had passed, the day before, in the House of Commons, upon the committee of the Million Bill, which gives the Treasury the unprecedented power of borrowing, without limiting the rate of interest. Sir George Lyttleton's candour in opening it made him inform the House with this dangerous and unnecessary innovation, which produced a debate and division, where the Treasury rejected the limitation offered to be inserted, by *one* voice only. None of us were acquainted either with the innovation, or of Sir George's design to go into the committee that day, so that the numbers were but 37 and 36. I declined talking with his grace upon the subject, telling him it was too bad. He pressed me much to go down to the Report, which I received coolly, and I changed the subject to considering what new encouragement should be given, as a deputation of merchants

chants had been with me upon that head. 1756.
 He requested me to talk with Lord Anson. May 17.
 I then pressed him about Lord Hallifax.
 The Duke expressed an earnest desire to
 preserve his Lordship's friendship, but
 protested, he could no more get him a blue
 ribband, than he could get the Kingdom
 of Ireland for me. I said, I conceived
that was the mistake. That though I
 wished Lord Hallifax had the Garter, yet I
 never mentioned it, or meant it: what I
 meant, was the Cabinet; Lord Hallifax
 from station, services, and merit, had a
 right to it: his Grace's own interest loudly
 called for it, and could not ~~be~~ do that?
 he strongly declared, he would think of it,
 and do all he could, as soon as the session
 was concluded: but he had talked with
 Lord Hallifax's friends, and understood
 that the Cabinet would not satisfy him.
 I replied, make his Lordship to blame
 then: shew you have done for him, what
 every one knows you can and ought to do;
 and if, at last, you are to break; break at least
 upon a point where you have some ground to
 depend upon, and not where you have none,

1756. in declining to do what you can do, be-
 May 17. cause you do not attempt what, possibly,
 there may be some doubt about. He was
 very uneasy, and protested, with great ear-
 nestness, that he would do all in his power
 to oblige Lord Hallifax, as soon as the
 Parliament rose.

18. War declared with France.

June 2. I heard that a message in writing had
 been sent to the Prince, from the King,
 offering him an allowance of 40,000*l.* *per*
annum, and an apartment in the palaces of
 Kensington and St. James's. The answer
 was full of high gratitude for the allowance,
 but declining the apartment, on account
 of the mortification it would be to his mo-
 ther; though it is well known that he does
 not live with her, either in town or country.
 The Spanish Ambassador had an account
 of an engagement, between Byng and the
 French, in the Mediterranean—Byng had
 thirteen ships of the line and five frigates;
 the enemy had twelve, and four frigates:
 it lasted four hours, when, by the advantage
 of

of the wind, the English stood out of 1756.
gunshot, and were out of fight the next June 2.
day.

Mr. Fox shewed me Byng's strange let- 26.
ter of the action, and yet stranger council
of war.

I had a note from Mr. Fox that things Oct. 2.
went ill, and I dined with him on the 14th,
when he appeared to be in an extraordinary
perturbation.

Mr. Pitt was sent for to town, and came. 19.
He returned, rejecting all terms, till the
Duke of Newcastle was removed.

The King sent for Fox, and told him, 27.
that the Duke of Newcastle would resign,
and bade him think of an Administration.

Fox met Mr. Pitt at the Prince's levée,
who declined giving him a meeting, or
treating with him (Fox) at all.

The Duke of Devonshire was sent into 31.

1756. the country to Mr. Pitt, who gave a positive exclusion to Mr. Fox.

Nov. 2. I saw Lord Hillsborough, who fancies the Court will not submit to Mr. Pitt.—I think otherwise.

3. Lord Hallifax told me, Mr. Pitt's demands are agreed to, and he will act with them.

4. The Duke of Devonshire, after having agreed to accept the Treasury, with Fox as Chancellor of the Exchequer, went to settle it with the King, and came out, from the presence, with Legge for his Chancellor.—This is incredible, but true.

11. The Duke of Newcastle resigned.

12. Mr. Fox resigned; and the Duke of Devonshire kissed hands for the Treasury.

15. The Duke of Devonshire called at my house, and left word he would come again to-morrow. I sent to let him know, I would wait on his Grace, and I accordingly

ingly went to Devonshire House. The 1756.
 Duke told me, that he was forced by the Nov. 15.
 King to take the employment he held:
 that his Grace was ordered to go to Mr.
 Pitt, and know upon what conditions he
 would serve: that, in the arrangement
 Pitt and his friends made, my office was
 demanded—he was very sorry for it—he
 was not concerned in it—and he behaved
 very civilly, &c. &c.

A motion for 200,000*l.* for an army of 1757.
 observation in Germany agreed to, without Feb. 18.
 debate or division. Mr. Tucker had agreed
 with Mr. George Grenville to be Paymaster
 of the Marines, and for Governor Grenville
 to be chosen in his place. The King sent
 to Fox to know if he could prevent it, and
 if he thought I would interpose: Mr. Fox
 said, he supposed, if his Majesty com-
 manded me, I would. The King ordered
 Fox to speak to me—he did, and I stopt it.
 This is the first step towards turning out
 Lord Temple.

The Duke of Newcastle, who had re- March 7.
 signed,

1757. signed, would not move: the King grew
 March 7. impatient to get rid of the Ministry,
which he had imposed upon himself, and threw
 himself upon Fox to form a new Admin-
 istration. We agreed to begin with dis-
 missing Lord Temple; I proposed Lord
 Hallifax for the Admiralty, the King con-
 sented to it, and I was to negotiate the af-
 fair with him.

9. Mr. Fox and I had a long conversation
 about this settlement. We agreed that, (as
 the Duke of Newcastle, to whom the first
 place, and the nomination to the others,
 was several times offered and pressed even
 by the King himself; had refused to act
as yet,) an Administration should be formed,
 where a first place should be ready to
 receive the Duke of Newcastle: but none
 of the old Ministry should be employed at
 first, till the enquiry was over, &c. The
 Duke of Devonshire to be at the head of
 the Treasury, Lord George Sackville to be
 Secretary. I declined being Chancellor of
 the Exchequer, but if Lord Hallifax ac-
 cepted the Admiralty, I agreed to accept of
 the

the Board of Trade. The King still eager 1757.
for the change. March 9.

N. B. During this while, Lord Hallifax, (upon whose friendship and concurrence I depended from repeated assurances, and to whom I had communicated all this transaction, and, till now, without authority) privately saw and negociated with the Duke of Newcastle, and took measures with him to defeat it. What makes this the more surprising is, that always before, at that very time, and ever since, he has spoken of the Duke of Newcastle to me and others, as a knave and a fool, in the strongest terms.

Mr. Fox called upon Messrs. Pitt and Legge, and made them disown the prevailing lye, spread by their friends, of troops being to go from hence, with the Duke, to Germany: they, each of them, respectively, disowned any knowledge, or belief of any such proposition. In less than three months afterwards, Mr. Pitt gave above a million of English money, and sent what was called 10,000 (somewhat more than 7000) 21.

1757. 7000) English soldiers, to that very army,
Mar. 21. when it was commanded by *another Prince*.

22. The Ministers, after all their threats, not pushing the enquiry, Fox moved for it, to be entered upon, by a committee of the whole House, on the 19th of April, which was evidently throwing it into contempt.

23. Fox came to me, to see Lord Hallifax, and he told him, that Sir Thomas Robinson had accepted the seals by the King's command; that Lord Mansfield approved of the system, and said, in the strongest terms, that the Duke of Newcastle ought to do so too. Lord Hallifax acquiesced upon that condition; but he understood, I suppose, by his private dealings with the Duke of Newcastle, that Robinson was not to accept—Lord Hallifax writes to Robinson, who answers him, that he has had some talk about the matter; but not having received any account how it would end, cannot give his Lordship the information he desires, but at the same time expresses a wish to see him. Lord Hallifax immediately

diately waits on Sir Thomas, and returns 1757.
and reports, that Robinson, with a most Mar. 23.
submissive preamble, had sent an absolute
refusal (but not disapproving the plan) and
added, that he could not, must not, would
not accept.—So all is at a stand.

I went to Lord Hallifax, who had writ- 24.
ten to Fox, that he would accept, if Ro-
binson took the seals—*which he knew, at
the same time, Robinson would not take.*

A message was sent from the King, to 26.
the Duke of Newcastle, to offer him to
come in again: if not, to say, if he would
support the present plan; if not support it,
to name what plan he would support, but
to speak positively, for his Majesty would
not admit of any more evasive answers.
We, however, think he will have one, and
therefore conclude it most adviseable to
force Robinson to be Secretary.

Lord Winchelsea kissed hands for the April 5.
Admiralty.

Mr.

1757. Mr. Pitt dismissed. Mr. Fox and I were April 6. ordered from the King, by Lord Holderness, to come and kiss his hand as Paymaster of the Army, and Treasurer of the Navy. We wrote to the Duke of Cumberland our respectful thanks and acceptance of the offices; but we thought it would be more for his Majesty's service, not to enter upon them publickly, till the enquiry was over; which the King approved of.

N. B. The Duke of Newcastle, prepared, and all along informed by Lord Hallifax (who acted shamefully in the affair) joins Pitt; takes the Treasury; makes Pitt Secretary again; Lord Temple, Privy Seal; Lord Anson, the head of the Admiralty; &c. &c. and his Grace tells Lord Hallifax, that it is settled, he (Hallifax) should be the third Secretary for the Plantations; which was his Lordship's object, and for which he had overturned our whole plan. Lord Hallifax tells all his friends of it; he goes to Court and talks to Pitt about it, as a thing settled: Pitt stared at him, and told his

his Lordship very coolly, and very truly, 1757.
 that he never had heard one word of it, and April 6.
 he did not conceive, that any body had a
 right to curtail his office to that degree,
 which was, already, too much encroached
 upon by the Board. Lord Hallifax, covered
 with confusion, goes away in a rage, writes
 an angry letter to the Duke of Newcastle,
 complains to the King, but meeting no
 great comfort, he resigns—but asks one or
 two things for his friends, and is refused.
 The Duke of Newcastle, as Lord Hallifax
 says, behaved with the utmost meanness;
 he owned he had not spoke to Pitt about
 it, and that his reason was, *Pitt looked so
 much out of humour, that he durst not.* Lord
 Hallifax talked of his Grace every where
 in the most opprobrious terms, as the ob-
 ject of his contempt and detestation—but
 as his Grace had not filled up the office,
 his Lordship, about Michaelmas, conde-
 scended to take it up again, just as he
 left it.

The King kept his word with Fox, and
 made

1757. made him Paymaster—but his Majesty was
 April 6. not pleased to behave so to me.

Thus ended this attempt to deliver the King from hands he did not like, and it failed from Lord Halifax's duplicity, which drew a greater affront upon him, than I ever remember offered to any body, from the Duke of Newcastle's treachery and ingratitude, who, after having given his word to the King, that he would never join Mr. Pitt, but by his Majesty's consent, forced the King to consent; and by his Majesty's timidity, who dared not to support any body, even in his own cause.

Sept.

The secret expedition was founded on the information of one Clarke, a Lieutenant in the Train, who told the Ministry that he passed through the place some years ago, and was shewn the works, as an English officer, by order of the Governor: that the ditch was dry; the fortifications, garrison, &c. such as might be taken by storm. This was believed, and then, without the farther exami-

examination of any one person but a French pilot, Thierry, General Mordaunt was sent out. 1757 Sept.

It fails. 9.

It arrives near Rochefort. 20.

It takes Aix. Mordaunt proposed landing at, and taking Fort Fouras. Thierry offered to bring a ship within four hundred yards of the fort, and to lay her in soft mud at the ebb (which afterwards appeared he could not do). Hawke refused a ship. 23.

Spent in sounding for another landing, and one was found four miles farther. 24.

Council of war. Question if the ditch was dry? The pilot of the Neptune, who had lived several years at Rochefort, affirmed he knew it to be wet.—The French pilot confirmed it—Clarke persisted it was dry—Was asked, in case it was wet, could the place be taken by escalade—answered, no. The council was then unanimous, that the attempt 25.

1757. attempt upon the place was impracticable.
 Sept. 25. The difficulties of landing at the new discovered spot were very great—the transports could not come within a mile and a half of the shore—the ships of war not within a league—there was a row of sand banks upon the shore, sufficient to conceal a number of men—the pilot, who had lived there, said; that he had known a western gale blow off shore, for seven weeks together, so stiff that no boat could land upon the coast.

However, Mordaunt, though refused the protection of one ship, but terrified, perhaps, with the fate of Byng, resolved to land wherever he could, to try to take Fouras and look at Rochefort.

26. Spent in looking after better landings, but finding none, Mordaunt embarks his troops the 28th, at night, but the wind made it unadviseable to land. The next day, Hawke declared that if Mordaunt would take upon himself the consequences of keeping the great ships out, at that season
 of

of the year, he would stay; otherwise, he ¹⁷⁵⁷
 must go home. Mordaunt would not do ^{Sept. 26}
 that, so they returned together. And thus
 ended this expedition, contrived with so
 much secrecy, that every thing, necessary
 to its success, was a secret to the contriver
 himself.

As a proof of this, a year afterwards,
 when Mordaunt (who certainly should
 have had living witnesses of the futility of
 the plan) had been brought to a trial, and,
 also, worried by all the low Court flatter-
 ers and scriblers, it happened that Capt.
 Dennis took the *Raisonable*, commanded
 by the Chevalier de Rohan. Mr. Fox
 told me, that being with Lords Waldegrave
 and Gower together, they both told him,
 that Dennis had assured each of them se-
 parately, that his prisoner, the Chevalier
 de Rohan, had told him, that he (the
 Chevalier) was at that time in Rochfort, or
 la Rochelle, (the Lords in comparing
 notes had no other doubt in their narrative)
 and that our enemy had 7 or 8000 men
 there at least. That there were 3,500 men

D d

behind

1757. behind the sand-banks, and there was a
 ept. 26. masked battery at each end. That, if we
 had landed when we first appeared, we
 should have embarrassed them. But they
 thought themselves betrayed, when they
 found we did not land at the time we at-
 tempted it.

Late in the Autumn this year, the army,
 that was supposed to remain in a state of
 inactivity by treaty, took the field again
 under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the
 Duke of Cumberland and his treaty being
 disowned by the King.

In the month of June or July, Sir George
 Lee told me (which was confirmed after-
 wards by Lord Hallifax) that he had been
 more than once solicited to be Chancellor
 of the Exchequer to the Duke of Newcastle,
 in the Administration he was then negoti-
 ating. That Sir George consented not
 without difficulty. That the Friday before
 Whitsunday he was at Newcastle House,
 and the Duke told him, that all was settled
 in general with the King, and that he was

to

to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. The 1757.
 Duke shewed him, what he said was, the Sept. 26.
 list in detail, which he was going to carry
 to the King at Kensington, and desired to
 see Sir George the next morning. Upon
 Sir George's telling him, that he was to
 go next morning to his brother in Bucks,
 the Duke pressed him to stay. His Grace
 was asked, if he did not go to the House
 of Lords from Kensington—yes—Sir
 George met him there, and the Duke told
 him all was settled, and that the King a-
 greed in form to his being Chancellor of
 the Exchequer; upon which they parted,
 Sir George being to return on Monday or
 Tuesday. When he came back to Town,
 he found the system entirely altered, and
 another Chancellor of the Exchequer
 (Legge) made part of it. And Sir George
 further told me, that he never had had any
 communication from, or with the Duke
 of Newcastle, either by word of mouth,
 note, message, or common friend, since his
 parting from him at the House of Lords,
 till Sunday the 16th July, the day but one
 preceding our conversation, when the

1757. Duke came and sat down by him at Leicester House, and, with all the ease and familiarity of an old friend, communicated his no news to him.

Mr. Martin informed me, that Holborne was very willing to agree with Lord Loudon, in not attacking Louisbourg. And that Anson, since he last came in, had told the Ministry, that Holborne went out with no better stomach for fighting than Byng. That, at a meeting of the Lords, Newcastle, Hardwick, Holderneffe, Anson, and Mr. Pitt, it was proposed to send the armament, then preparing against Rochefort, to the assistance of his Royal Highness in Germany, on account of the Duke's ill success upon the Continent: that every man was for it, except Mr. Pitt, who insisted, if that resolution was to prevail, that minutes of the meeting should be taken, and his dissent entered. Upon which the others desisted; but no one would acquaint the King with the result, and Mr. Pitt was left to do it himself. He further told me, that the King had said, his revenues were seized,

seized, that he was 800,000*l.* in debt, and 1757.
 that the Army must disband, if it was not Sept. 26.
 supplied from hence: and that Pitt had
 consented to give him 100,000*l.* and
 20,000*l.* to subsist his daughter.

Lord Hallifax told me the following
 history of his friend Legge. Instigated, as
 I suppose, by his Lordship and Oswald,
 (who hoped to enhance their favour with
 the Duke of Newcastle, while the negoti-
 ation with Mr. Pitt was open, by their
 bringing over so considerable a person) and
 following the low, shuffling disposition of
 his own heart, Mr. Legge met a little be-
 fore Easter, the Duke of Newcastle, at
 Lord Dupplin's, coming in at the back door
 through the park, at nine o'clock. That
 meeting passed in assurances of good-will
 to each other, and went no farther. That
 the Duke proposed another, which Legge
 was afraid to hazard, but the correspon-
 dence was kept up by message. This
 treaty was for Legge to come in, without
 Mr. Pitt, if the latter persisted in his exor-
 bitant demands.

1757. The Duke of Newcastle chiefly treated
 Sept. 26. with Mr. Pitt by the Primate of Ireland,
 Stone. One day, in the beginning of the
 negociation, when Lord Bute and Mr. Pitt
 were in conference with the Primate, and
 insisted upon very extravagant terms, the
 Primate beg'd them as a friend, to be a
 little more moderate, and, before they went
 so far, to consider whether they were sure
 of *all* their friends. They were surpris'd,
 and said, they thought so. He replied,
 that he thought otherwise, and could, if
 he would, (*for he was authoris'd to do it*)
 tell them a very different story. Mr. Pitt
 immediately insisted upon knowing it, or
 he would treat no farther. Upon which,
 the Primate told them this private transac-
 tion of Legge with the Duke of Newcastle.
 This discovery occasioned great coolness
 to Legge at Leicester House, which, as
 soon as he perceived, gave him much un-
 easiness. At last (I think from Lord
 Hallifax) Legge found out, that, in return
 for his thinking of leaving his friends for
 the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke had be-
 trayed him to them. He would have ex-
 pos-

postulated with his friends, but they would 1757.
 not suffer it, and, the negociation taking Sept. 26.
 place in their favour, they bade him take
 the exchequer seals under the Duke of
 Newcastle, and enter into no further ec-
 claircissement. He has done so, detected
 by Mr. Pitt and Leicester House; acting
 under one, whom he hates; who hates him,
 and has betrayed him; breaking faith with
 Lord Hallifax, without whom he engaged
 himself not to act; and with Oswald, to
 whom he had pledged his honour, never
 to come into the Treasury without him.
 And all this for quarter day!

After the battle of Hastenbeck, and the 1758.
 disowning the Duke and the convention
 of Closten Seven, by the King, late in
 the Autumn of the last year, the Hanove-
 rian army again took the field, and was
 commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunf-
 wick.

A message by Mr. Pitt for a supply to Jan. 18.
 keep the Hanoverian army together—and
 100,000*l.* was granted.

1758, Commodore Howe sailed from St. Helens with one seventy gun, three fifty gun ships, several frigates, one hundred transports having on board sixteen battalions, nine troops of light horse, and all preparations for a siege, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, Lord George Sackville, General Waldegrave, &c. Lord Anson sailed the same day.

5. They arrived in the Bay of Concalles, near St. Malo, and burned a few ships of no great consequence and several small craft which were on ground: they were all fired by the light horse. After staying about six days without attempting St. Malo, and on being informed there was a body of about 10,000 men assembled, or assembling in the neighbourhood, they reembarked, with the loss of two or three men on a side. They continued in, or near the Bay of Concalles, till the men began to grow sick, ragged and lousy, from want of room in the transports, and were reduced to a quart of stinking water a day.

Our

Our expedition returned. When it was 1758.
 known that they were come back, it occa- July 1.
 sioned great disputes among the Ministers,
 whether they should land or not, which
 lasted till the 5th instant; when, at a meet-
 ing of the Cabinet, it was determined that
 the men should land (as there was great
 sickness among them) while provisions, &c.
 were preparing for them. These orders
 were sent on the 6th. At this meeting,
 there was great difference of opinion.
 Lord Granville declared, he was always
 for distressing France upon the Continent;
 experience had taught him to have no
 great expectations from expeditions; he
 meant no reflections upon the late ones, nor
 to make his court, for he wanted nothing;
 his duty alone made him speak, &c. Mr.
 Pitt said, he had sufficiently shewn, that
 he was for supporting the Continent, by
 paying an army of 50,000 men for its de-
 fence. That he had consented to send
 10,000 more from hence. But still he
 thought that expeditions, and keeping
 France in alarms upon the coast, was the
 most effectual way to distress her;—That
 expe-

1758. expeditions had always succeeded. Did
 July 1. you not take Port l'Orient, if St. Clair
 would have accepted it? Did you not take
 Rochefort last year? it was entirely at your
 disposition. Have you not taken St. Malo?
 &c. &c. Lord Ligonier said; my Lord
 Granville, your Lordship must admit.
 Lord Granville interrupted him with, my
 Lord, I will admit nothing; your Lord-
 ship is apt to admit, but I will admit
 nothing.

10. The 10,000 men, which were allowed
 by Mr. Pitt for Germany, were to be
 commanded by the Duke of Marlborough,
 Lord George Sackville and General Walde-
 grave, all having deserted the expedition.
 Lord George said, he would no longer go
 Buccaneering: the King refused to let him
 go to Germany, but his Majesty was obli-
 ged to submit.

31. The expedition again put to sea, with a
 less force than before: three of the re-
 giments, and half the light horse, having
 been sent to Germany.

A squa-

A squadron of twenty Russian and ten 1758.
 Swedish ships of the line with transports July 31.
 for 13,000 Russians to land in Pomerania,
 appear in the Baltick—to our great *sur-*
prise.

It appears by the Duke of Marlbo- August 3.
 rough's manifesto to the magistrates of St.
 Malo, that he threatened them with burn-
 ing the country in his possession, if they
 did not order the inhabitants back to their
 houses, and direct them to send proper
 persons to him, to settle contributions.
 The magistrates did not obey his orders,
 and his Grace was in too much haste to
 return, to put his threats in execution.

An account came that Cherbourg sur- 14.
 rendered the 8th instant.—the troops, be-
 ing two regiments, withdrew. There
 were about twenty seven ships in the Har-
 bour—thirty pieces of brass cannon taken.

After having demolished the bastion and 21.
 the forts, our troops left Cherbourg, the
 16th, without any molestation, though it
 is

1758. is said there was a great body of troops in
Aug. 21. the neighbourhood.

Sept. 16. Our troops landed the 4th instant in
Lunaire Bay and burned twenty vessels,
They were to march to St. Guildo, the
9th, and to reimbark, the 10th, at St. Cas
near Matignon. Our troops were repulsed
on the 12th, between Matignon and St.
Cas—and returned to Portsmouth the
18th.

Oct. 15. I was told by a gentleman, who had it
from Colonel Cary, that upon landing at
St. Lunaire, Colonel Clerke told him
that his plan was 1st, that Lord Howe
should bombard the forts of St. Malo,
while they of the land were to take the
town by escalade. That being impracti-
cable —2dly, that they should go to St.
Bride, where they were to find and burn
300 ships, and where they found only as
many fishing boats as might be worth
about 50/. 3dly, they were to march far-
ther into the country, to intimidate the
French, who had nothing but a few mi-
litia

litia to defend them. Soon after, they 1758.
were beaten by a number of regular troops Oct. 15.
inferior to their own.

The Parliament was opened by commif- Nov. 23.
fion. Univerfal approbation of all that
has, and of all that will be done. The
King of Pruffia's victories worth all we
have given, and thofe he will gain, worth
all we fhall give. Thus this country feems
to think at prefent. The confpirators ta-
ken up, for the affaffination of the King of
Portugal, the third of September.

The appeal of the Dutch fhip, America, 1759.
was heard. She was condemned, fhip and April 5.
cargo, as French : in going directly to
St. Domingo, and unlading there ; in be-
ing reladen by Frenchmen on their own
account ; in returning directly to France,
and by the French ordered to throw all
their papers overboard, if attacked by the
Englifh, which they did.

Lord Hallifax called on me, and told May 16.
me, that the Duke of Newcaftle was ex-
tremely

1759. tremely glad of having a vacancy in the
 May 16. Treasury, by making Lord Beſborough
 Poſtmaſter, and now he might take Mr.
 Ofwald, and all would be ſettled ; but
 that Lord Bute came to him, in the name
 of all of them on that ſide of the Adminiſ-
 tration, and told his Grace poſitively that
 they would not conſent to Ofwald's being
 in the Treafury ; and the rather, as they
 knew he was not his Grace's man, but
 was ſuggeſted to him by Mr. Legge : and
 this, the Duke, very much frightened, was
 pleaſed to own. He added, that they
 thought they had as good a right to re-
 commend as any one, and they expected
 that Mr. Elliot of the Admiralty ſhould
 ſucceed : the Duke did not abſolutely ac-
 quieſce in the nomination, but he did in
 the excluſion.

*The Diary ſeems to have been diſcontinued
 from this Time, till Oct. 25, 1760.*

The King died suddenly between seven 1760.
and eight in the morning, of which I re- 08. 25.
ceived an account immediately, and, the
same day, I sent a letter to Lord Bute.

I kissed the young King's hand. 30.

I was to wait on the King, in his closet; Nov. 14.
and afterwards on the Princess, at Leicester
House.

Mr. Ellis was with me to let me know, 18.
that the Duke of Newcastle was desirous
of seeing me about the election at Wey-
mouth. I deferred giving an immediate
answer.

I wrote to Lord Bute, desiring him to 19.
settle the answer, I should send to the
Duke of Newcastle.

Mr. Ellis came for the answer, which 20.
was, that I beg'd to be excused troubling
his Grace, because my interest at Wey-
mouth was engaged to gentlemen, who, I
could not doubt, but would be agreeable
to

1760. to him, because I had reason to believe
Nov. 20. they would be acceptable to the King.

22. Lord Bute sent to desire to see me at my own house, in Pall Mall. He staid two hours with me : we had much serious and confidential talk : he gave me repeated assurances of his most generous friendship, and fresh instances of the King's benignity, by his Majesty's order.

29. Lord Bute came to me by appointment, and staid a great while. I pressed him much to take the Secretary's office, and provide otherwise for Lord Holderness—he hesitated for some time, and then said, if that was the only difficulty, it could be easily removed, for Lord Holderness was ready, at his desire, to quarrel with his fellow Ministers (on account of the slights and ill usage, which he daily experienced) and go to the King, and throw up in seeming anger, and then he (Bute) might come in, without seeming to displace any body.—I own the expedient did not please me.

I was

I was at council, and signed a letter to 1760.
check the government of Ireland for not Dec. 3.
sending over a bill of supply, as is always
the form, before their dissolution on the
demise of the Crown.

Lord Buckinghamshire, George Town- 4.
shend, Belendine, Dashwood, Macky,
Vaughan, and Stanley, dined with me.—
Much dissatisfaction at the King's making
Lord Fitzmaurice, Aid de Camp—and the
measure of bringing country Lords and
considerable gentlemen about the King, as
Lord Litchfield, Mr. Berkley, &c. ridi-
culed by the creatures of the Adminis-
tration.

The Duke of Richmond resigned the 8.
Bedchamber, which he had just asked for,
because Lord Fitzmaurice was put before
his brother. I had several friends to dine
with me, when the Duke of Richmond's
affair was much canvassed. Lord Hallifax
said, that the Duke had assured the person,
from whom his Lordship heard it, that

E e the

1760. the King sent and offered his Grace the
Dec. 8. Bedchamber—which is not true.

The whole affair, as I had it from Lord Bute, was this—The Duke, after having talked very offensively of the Scotch, on the promotion of Sir Henry Ereskine, asked, in a private audience of the King, to be of his Bedchamber: his Majesty gave him a civil, but not a decisive answer, and acquainted Lord Bute with it, who told his Majesty, that the Duke's quality and his age made him a very proper servant to be about his person, upon which Lord Bute was ordered to let the Duke know that the King accepted his service, which Lord Bute performed, and then mentioned to the Duke, how his Grace's behaviour about Sir Henry Ereskine was particularly offensive to him (Bute). The King was displeased that he was not informed of it before, and Lord Bute said, that he thought the Duke a proper servant for his Majesty, and as such, recommended him, but not as his friend. The Duke came to see Lord Bute, to thank him for his kind offices, and
to

to disown all political connections with 1760.
 Mr. Fox. Lord Bute said, that the King Dec. 8.
 had no manner of objection to Mr. Fox,
 and that he himself had a great regard for
 him personally: and then Lord Bute fairly
 told the Duke, that the King knew how
 he had talked about Sir Henry Ereskine's
 affair, and of him (Bute) in particular;
 which the Duke endeavoured to palliate,
 and said, it had been much aggravated.

Lord Bute called on me, and we had 20.
 much talk about setting up a paper—and
 about the Houses, in case of resignations.

Mr. Glover was with me, and was full 21.
 of admiration of Lord Bute: he applauded
 his conduct and the King's; saying, that
 they would beat every thing; but a little
 time must be allowed for the madness of
 popularity to cool. He was not determi-
 ned about political connections, but, I
 believe, he will come to us.

Lord Bute was with me, and we weighed 23.
 and considered all things, and, though af-

1760. ter long discussions we parted without any
Dec. 23. decision, I think he inclines much to my
scheme.

27. I had a long conversation with Lord Bute about Lord Egmont, whose election I undertook to secure, if the King commanded me, on his being refused the Peerage. His Lordship's answers to my queries of the 25th instant. We talked about the city militia, and the demand of the Lieutenancy for the whole corporation—about the Dukes of Newcastle and Argyle flattering Lord Bute with the King, and their offering to act under him. The Duke of Chandos's pretensions—the Duke of York's establishment, &c.

• Lord Egmont's affair is as follows. I yesterday received a letter, letting me know that Lord Egmont had lately written to his steward, Biddlecombe, with orders to shew the letter to the Mayor of Bridgewater, wherein he lets him know, that it was probable, there would be an election at Bridgewater either on the 23d or 24th.

In

In which case, he should propose Lord Percival in his room. All this appeared to me so strange, that I asked Lord Bute about it. He, after putting me in mind that he had told me, a week ago, that there never was a thought of making Lord Egmont a Peer, or that even any application had been made, said, that very lately Lord Egmont had been with him, and beg'd earnestly to go into the House of Lords—that his election at Bridgewater was very uncertain—that he was very ill, and much dejected, &c.

That he (Bute) told him there was very little encouragement, and told me that the King was very little disposed: he asked me, what I would do in his election, to which I replied, throw him out. Lord Bute seemed to think it hard he should be in neither house. Perceiving that, I said that, if the King would keep him out of the House of Lords, and he (Bute) desired it, I would secure his election at Bridgewater. He said, it was too much for me to give up family interest. I replied, nothing

1760. is too much that is useful, where friendship
Dec. 27. is real and mutual.—And here it now
stands.

1761. Lord Bute came and said, he was sure
Jan. 2. that the Ministry had some glimpse of getting off our system, by setting up that of abandoning Hanover, and of applying the money to distress France into a peace; that they would, by their popularity, force this measure upon the King, who must consequently lose a great deal of his own. I told him, as the truth was, that this measure was the only sound one to get out of the war. That I had yesterday begun to put my thoughts upon it into writing, to persuade him to obtain powers of the King to carry it into execution. That my only doubt was, whether the new Parliament should not be suffered to meet, only to declare in the speech that his Majesty found himself involved in this war, to which he had no ways contributed: that, seeing the bent of the nation so violent, he had acquiesced in it, without approving of it, persuaded that they would soon feel, if they

they did not see, their error: that he was 1761.
 convinced that the present method of de- Jan. 2.
 fending Hanover would ruin this country,
 without defending that; and he therefore
 would no longer expose his regal domini-
 ons to such hardships, for fruitless at-
 tempts to protect his electoral; but would
 leave them in the hands of his enemies,
 and apply the expence to force them to a
 reasonable peace, by means more probable
 and proper to attain that end.

He paused a considerable time, and did
 not say positively, that he could, or could
 not, get the King to consent to this system,
 but he returned to say, that he thought the
 Ministry had an eye that way. If such
 should be their scheme, I said, it would
 be irresistible; but there was one way to
 defeat the use they proposed from it,
 which was, to put himself at the head of
 it, in a great office of business, and to take
 the lead, and the merit of bringing with
 him the true British principles of making
 war, peace, &c.

1761. Lord Bute said, that, tho' he was sure the
 Jan. 2. Ministry looked that way, he hoped and
 believed they would not easily follow it:
 that I, indeed, always talked of them, as
 if they were united, whereas they neither
 were nor could be. That the Duke of
 Newcastle most sincerely wished for peace,
 and would go any lengths to attain it.
 That Mr. Pitt meditated a retreat, and
 would stay in no longer than the war.

But, for my part, I think they will con-
 tinue the war as long as they can; and keep
 in, when it is over, as long as they can;
 and that will be, as long as they please, if
 they are suffered to make peace, which
 will soon be so necessary to all orders and
 conditions of men, that all will be glad of
 it, be it what it will, especially if it comes
 from those, who have all the offices and the
 powers of office. All which can never end
 well for the King and Lord Bute. His
 Lordship now shewed me a letter to Lord
 Egmont, which he wrote in the King's
 presence, saying, "that the King is resol-
 ved to make no more Peers, at present,
 than

than those now before him; that if his Lordship thinks his personal application to his Majesty will make him alter this resolution, he hoped his Lordship would take that step: and then added, if you think your election uncertain, and I can be of any service to you in it (*as I think I can*) your Lordship may command me." I hope he will not accept the service offered.

1761.

Jan. 2.

His Lordship then said, he was persuaded it would be seen this very winter, if the Ministry endeavoured to prolong the war; for he thought, that the King of Prussia himself would insist upon their making a peace, and even a separate peace.

This I confess, I do not understand—we agreed upon getting runners, and to settle what we should disperse.

I dined at Sir Francis Dashwood's. Lord Bute came, and he shewed me Lord Egmont's answer: he is displeased, but desires to know, if he is to understand his Majesty refuses him the Peerage for ever,
or

9.

1761. or for this time only. We are now quit
 Jan. 9. of his Lordship. Lord Bute thinks the
 French will make a separate peace upon
 the present foot—I think not—and I en-
 deavoured to shew him, that nothing but
 ruin could flow from our persisting in the
 present measures; nothing could produce
 peace, but withdrawing from the Conti-
 nent; that it must be, either from neces-
 sity, or from being driven into it by those,
 who brought this ruin upon us, or from a
 petition to the throne by the united voice
 of his Majesty's best subjects. But, at all
 events, it ought to appear, that the giving
 up Hanover was his Majesty's own system;
 and therefore in case any thing, that looked
 that way, should be moved, he (Bute)
 should be prepared to take the lead, and
 that he and I should begin the affair in the
 House of Lords. I wish I may have con-
 vinced him. I had written, and afterwards
 I mentioned Lord Talbot's son in law to
 succeed Boscawen who was dying. He
 was sorry, I had not thought of it sooner,
 but he had agreed to fill his place by a re-
 moval out of the board of trade. I tried to
 get

get the Jewel Office for him by an arrange- 1761.
 ment for Lord Lyttleton—but in vain. Jan. 9.
 We wished to have some coffee-house
 spies, but I do not know how to contrive
 it.

Lord Bute came, and said, that he was 16.
 now sure that Pitt had no thoughts of aban-
 doning the Continent, and that he was
 madder than ever. He was uneasy with
 Talbot, as he would have put the Steward's
 staff into Talbot's hands the first day if he
 could. That he had heard that Talbot
 thought Granby could persuade his father
 to quit it, and that, otherwise, he would
 not accept it, on account of the friendship
 between him and Granby. That Talbot
 would make an excellent officer to reform
 that most corrupt office. That, in what-
 ever he (Bute) should do for his friends,
 he should always, at the same time, con-
 sider the service of his master and of the
 public. I pressed him much for Lord
 Talbot, to which he replied, that he had
 marks of all the distinctions that were
 going. The Council accepted, and refused
 in

1761. in the promotions of Peerage, an Earldom.

Jan. 16. That he perceived, Lord Talbot meant a place of more consequence than he (Bute) wished. He was sorry for it—for he was violent, and I might depend upon it, he would be impracticable in business. That Lord Talbot had used him unkindly. I said all I could, and from my heart. I touched again upon Rice—he said, he thought the board of trade no improper beginning, and that, possibly, might be shaped out. I said, the offer of any thing directly from him, accepted or not accepted, I thought would be very kindly taken. That Henley owed his being made Chancellor, from Keeper, entirely to him, and that he had brought Henley's letter to shew me. I beg'd his Lordship to preserve that letter, as well as some others, he had shewn me, properly labelled and tied up: for the ingratitude of mankind might make it of use to have preserved them. He smiled, and said he had already found it so: and then told me Martin's impertinent conversation at the Admiralty, in presence of a dozen people, about a line
to

to be drawn between the Scotch and the English, and that it ought to be observed and continued. 1761. Jan. 16.

Lord Bute then said, that he must see the Duke of Newcastle, to settle with him, about the elections, shortly. That, to those, who had proposed to him to unite with the Duke upon conditions, he had said; he would agree to no conditions till he saw Talbot, Dashwood and Charles Townshend, (which last, he said, had sworn allegiance to him, *for a time*) had such places as he wished.

As to the army, he wished he could talk with an impartial officer: that he thought the King of Prussia and Prince Ferdinand were as popular as ever. I answered, that I thought the King of Prussia began to be very little so: and that there was something so servile in the education of an officer, that, if the officer found out what he desired to hear, he might be sure of hearing nothing else. That I thought Prince Ferdinand was become as unpopular
in

1761. in the army, as he was once popular—that
 Jan. 16. he was accused of three great heads of malversation. The first was, that he had exacted complete pay for uncomplete corps: the second, that not one shilling of all those devastating contributions had been carried to the publick account: the third, that he had received good money, and had paid the troops in bad, to a very great amount, and at a great discount: that this last was an affair mercantile and of exchange—and that, if the charge was true, I would undertake to find those, who should lay it open to the world beyond contradiction. Lord Bute's notions about the war are very singular, and, I believe, not thoroughly digested: he thinks, the enemy will make a peace upon the present footing, if we go on conquering their islands, &c. I think, that they will never make peace with us, till we withdraw our troops actually, or till they think we design it. His opinion is, that withdrawing our troops would either effect a peace, or enable us to carry on a war much cheaper, and by national means for national ends; but

but what compensation is to be made for 1761.
 Hanover? I replied according to the da- Jan. 16.
 mage done, and the foundation must be,
 how much heavier the taxation of the
 electorate has been, than what it was un-
 der its natural Prince. He said, that, if
 we made this separate peace, we must still
 pay the King of Prussia, which would
 make the war look more unnational. I
 thought not, but then, he said, we must
 stop here, and not think of conquering
 any farther. I answered, I saw nothing
 to conquer, that France had as much lost
 Martinico, as she could lose it—that the
 French government had not received a
 fixpence from the duties, nor the subjects
 from their estates, these two years. He
 said, all the produce came home in neutral
 ships. He then returned to the difficul-
 ties of indemnifying Hanover, if the
 troops should be withdrawn and the peace
 be made. And this makes me doubt,
 whether the King can be brought to aban-
 don Hanover, which seems to me to be
 the only method to secure a good peace to
 that country, as well as to this.

The

1761. The Keeper was yesterday made Chan-
 Jan. 16. cellor.

Feb. 2. Lord Bute came and was dissatisfied with the clamour about the beer, at the play-house, the evening in which the King was there. I mentioned to him the intelligence which I had just received; that Mr. Pitt had told Mr. Beckford, last Friday, that all was over, and he would have no more to do. He replied, he did not believe it. He had not seen Mr. Pitt this fortnight, but had seen Mr. Beckford lately, who dropping in conversation that he wished to see the King his own Minister, he (Lord Bute) replied, that his great friend Mr. Pitt did not desire to see the King his own Minister, and he might tell him so, if he pleased, for that it was very indifferent to him (Bute) if every word he said was carried to Mr. Pitt. I asked his Lordship, if he knew why the Parliament was kept on so long? he said, he thought it was the better for him, as his friends had the more time to look about them, and that the Duke of Newcastle was desirous
 to

to have it end. I then asked if he had 1761.
settled the new Parliament with the Duke? Feb. 2.
he replied, he had not seen his Grace for
some days, but supposed he should soon,
and he would then bring his list with
him. That what were absolutely the
King's boroughs, the King would name
to; but where the Crown had only an in-
fluence, as by the customs, excise, &c.
he could not be refused the disposition of
it, while he stayed in. That he had told
Anson, that room must be made for Lord
Parker, who replied, that all was engaged:
and that he (Bute) said, what, my Lord,
the King's Admiralty boroughs full, and
the King not acquainted with it! that
Anson seemed quite disconcerted, and knew
not what to say. His Lordship was not
for pushing them yet, for if the peace was
a bad one, as it must be, they would cer-
tainly proclaim, that it was owing to their
dismissal, because they were not suffered
to bring the great work to a happy con-
clusion, to whom the glorious successes,
which had hitherto attended their conduct-
ing it, were entirely to be attributed. In
F f short,

1761. short, he seemed to think, that nobody
Feb. 2. could stand such a peace, as must be made
upon the present system, but those who
had brought us into that system and were
the authors of it.

6. His Lordship and I talked over Charles Townshend's being Secretary at War, and Sir Francis Dashwood's succeeding him. He seemed resolved to come into Administration, but not yet. We agreed that, if there was nothing irregular to be done, the new Parliament would be the King's, let who will chuse it: he said, it was very easy to make the Duke of Newcastle resign, and he did not imagine, that his Grace would do it in any hostile way, or make those, whom he elected, oppose the Ministry. But, who was to take it? was the question. He did not seem to think it adviseable, to begin there. I replied, I saw no objection; but if he thought there was, he might put it into hands that would resign it to him, when he thought proper to take it; but that he must begin to be a publick man, by taking something, or else,
the

the objection would be the same at ten 1761.
 years end. He said, that Holderneffe knew Feb. 6.
 nothing of what the Minister was doing
 for these last ten days, and therefore he
 began to think with me, that it was pos-
 sible Pitt might resign.

*HERE the Diary concludes; but it is much to be re-
 gretted, that his Lordship did not continue it, during the
 very interesting period, which immediately preceded his de-
 cease. The confidential letters in my possession, and his Lord-
 ship's answers to them (both of which he most carefully pre-
 served) might assist me in carrying on the history of those
 times, till within a month of his death: but, as I have nei-
 ther leisure for such an undertaking, nor sufficient knowledge
 of that memorable æra, to enable me to select or digest the
 letters properly, I think it prudent to decline so arduous a
 task; a task, indeed, that would have been attended with
 almost insuperable difficulties: for we may naturally suppose
 that, in a written intercourse between his Lordship and men
 of various principles, many of the letters and answers would
 convey representations, very contradictory to those of others.*

*Lord Melcombe was too experienced a courtier, to speak
 the same language to all people: on the contrary, he was
 studious to assimilate his politicks to those of his correspondents,
 and to make his ideas apparently consonant to the opinions of
 those men, from whom he expected emolument.*

1875

1875

1875

1875

A P P E N D I X.

THE ensuing Narrative is, by some years, prior to the earliest date of the Diary; but, as it is frequently alluded to in the work, the Editor has inserted it in this Appendix; and he doubts not, that every honest man will unite with him in the patriotick wish, that this country may never again be distracted with dissentions, similar to those, which were the consequences of the following transaction.

For such was the fatality of those unnatural dissentions, that the judicious and provident part of the nation, and, alas! a Father too, could be justified in rejoicing, that a Prince of Wales was numbered with the dead.



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FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1736-7.

A
NARRATIVE

OF WHAT PASSED BETWEEN

The PRINCE and Mr. DODINGTON;

AND AFTERWARDS BETWEEN

Sir ROBERT WALPOLE and Mr. DODINGTON:

UPON

The resolution of his Royal Highness to bring a demand into Parliament, for an augmentation of his allowance to 100,000*l. per ann.* and for a jointure upon the Princess.

ON Monday, the 7th of February, 1736-7, being informed that the Prince went to bed indisposed, I thought it my duty to go to his lodgings next morning (Thursday the 8th) to enquire of the Pages of the Back Stairs, after his health. I found his saddle horses in the Court; they told me he was pretty well, and insisted upon letting his Royal Highness know I was there. I would not admit of it, being obliged, that morning, to attend the Treasury, and the House; but, before my coach could drive off, one of the Pages, overtook me with a message from the Prince to attend him.

I found him with the servants in waiting about him, his boots on, and powdering his hair, to ride out. After having finished his dress, he directed the gentlemen to withdraw; and then, with his usual goodness, was pleased to talk to me very freely, upon the state of his Majesty's indisposition, and upon several other subjects, relating to transactions, and persons, of a publick nature.

After half an hour spent in this kind of conversation, I humbly offered to take my leave, but he commanded me to sit down again, and then said that he would communicate a secret to me of great importance, in which he should desire my assistance, and designed partly to employ me. I answered, that if his Royal Highness was pleased to trust me with a secret, I had one favour to ask, which was that he would tell it to nobody else, and then I would be answerable it should remain a secret. He told me that it was not of that nature; that it would be known; that several people now knew it; but that no one servant of the Crown, as he believed, was acquainted with it: that having always had more kindness, and affection for me, than for any body, he thought he owed it me, (as he was pleased to express himself) to communicate it to me, the first of any of the King's servants, and by his own mouth: that those who were chiefly concerned, and engaged in it, were apprised of this his resolution, and not only approved, but even advised, that I should be the first of the Court made acquainted with it.

Exceedingly

Exceedingly surpris'd as I was at this unexpected prelude, I only return'd thanks, in the best manner I was able, for the gracious and condescending expressions he was pleas'd to use, and really did not guess (as I naturally might have done, if I had not been surpris'd) what it tended to. He then enter'd into very bitter complaints of the usage he had, all along, met with from the Administration, and even from their Majesties : that he was not allow'd wherewithall to live, &c. that he was resolv'd to endure it no longer, and had determin'd to make a demand in Parliament of a jointure for the Princess, and of 100,000*l.* *per ann.* for himself, which his father had, when Prince, and which he look'd on to be his right, both in law and equity. I object'd to the very great danger of such an undertaking ; put his Royal Highness in mind, how strongly I had always been against it, when he formerly mention'd it ; and was going to shew the fatal consequences it must produce, besides the great improbability of success. But he interrupt'd me, and said, that it was too far gone for those considerations ; that he did not ask my advice, but my assistance ; he was determin'd upon the measure, and design'd to send and speak with my particular friends, namely, Sir Paul Methuen, Lord Wilmington, and the Duke of Dorset ; but chose out of kindness to me, to acquaint me, first with it : that he would send to Sir Paul by Sir Thomas Frankland, and ask'd me, if I would break the matter to them, and what, I believ'd, they would think of it. Sensible of the danger and difficulties that attend negociations of this delicate nature,

ture, even among the best friends, I replied, as to the first part, that I humbly beg'd to be excused from breaking it ; that whatever friendship those gentlemen did me the honour to admit me to, I thought it a matter too high to undertake : that, as he had mentioned his intentions of sending to them, and as they were, by their rank, and affection to his Royal Highness, every way qualified to be consulted, I thought it highly proper that he should know their sentiments from their own mouths, in an affair of this very great importance ; that then, what they said to his Royal Highness, could not be mistaken, and what he was pleased to say to them, could not be misrepresented. As to what they would think of it, I was confident, by what I felt myself, that they would be infinitely surpris'd ; too much so, in my judgment, to give his Royal Highness any positive and determinate opinion. He said, he did not want their opinion, but their assistance, and what would my friend the Duke of Argyll do ? Be extremely surpris'd too, without all doubt, Sir, I replied ; I do not know what he will do, but I am confident, I know what he would not do, which is, he would not advise your Royal Highness to this measure. He answered, that the measure was fixed, that he was resolv'd, and wanted no advice, but he would not send to him, nor to Lord Scarborough, but to the Duke of Dorset, and Lord Wilmington he would send, being resolv'd it should come into the House of Lords the same day, or soon after, let the fate of it be what it would in the House of Commons. He stopp'd here a little, and us'd some expressions,

preffions, as if he would have me understand, that he
 had said enough about all those that he thought I lived
 with, in the closest connection. I endeavoured, after
 assuring him with what affectionate duty we had always
 been his sincere servants, to shew the great improbability
 of success in such an undertaking; but he cut
 me short, and said, None at all, that there were precedents
 for it; and mentioned that of the Princess of
 Denmark, in King William's time: that all the opposition,
 and the Tories were engaged in it: that as it was his own
 determination, and he had been advised by nobody, when he
 had resolved it in his own mind, he thought it necessary to
 speak to people himself; he had done so, to Mr. Pulteney, Lord
 Carteret, Lord Chesterfield, Master of the Rolls (Jekyll,) and
 Sir William Wyndham; that they were all hearty in it; that
 Mr. Pulteney, at the first notice, expressed himself so handsomely,
 that he should never forget it: but said he could, at that time,
 only answer for himself, not expecting the proposition, but
 beg'd leave to consult with some of his friends; which his Royal
 Highness granted him, and he had, since, assured him that they
 were unanimous: that Sir William Wyndham had said, that he
 had long desired an opportunity of shewing his regard, and
 attachment to his Royal Highness; that he would answer for his
 whole party, as well as for himself; and that he was very happy,
 that an occasion presented itself to convince his Royal Highness,
 by their zealous and hearty appearance in support of his interest,
 how far they were from being Jacobites, and how much they were
 misrepresented under

under that name. [N. B. He spoke in the debate, but did not vote, and forty-five Tories were absent.] That Lord Winchelsea was gone down to Petworth, to bring up the Duke of Somerset, who he thought would move it in the House of Lords: that Mr. Sandys, Sir Thomas Saunderson, Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Waller, Sir John Barnard, and several others were acquainted with it, and highly approved it: that, possibly, Sir John Barnard might move it. He then asked me, if I had really heard nothing of it from the Court. I assured him, with great truth, that I had not; from whence he was pleased to infer, how generally odious the Minister must be, that nobody would tell him a thing that so nearly concerned him, when by his Royal Highness's calculation of those that knew it, and asked leave to consult their friends, there could not be less than from forty-six to fifty that must be acquainted with it: he added, that it would make an end of his power, or to that effect, which I had no reason to be sorry for. I told him that, indeed, I had no reason, nor did I pretend to be partial to the Minister, but it was my misfortune to differ so far with his Royal Highness, that I thought this measure would be the most effectual one to secure and strengthen him. He seemed much surprised at that, and asked my reason. I said I thought so, because the Minister had, I believed, long since experienced, that he could have no hopes of governing by the approbation, and affection, of the people: that his only security, therefore, was his favour, and hold at Court: and in my poor opinion, this unhappy measure would make the King's cause, and his,

his, inseparable, and rivet him yet faster, where his only strength lay. I then humbly beg'd him to consider the circumstance of time ; how far it might be consistent with the known greatness and generosity of his character, to make such an attack, when his father was in a languishing condition. He replied, that he was sensible of that, but he could not help it : he was engaged, and would go through : the King could not live many years, but might linger thus a good while, and he could not stay that while : that the time, indeed, had its inconveniencies of one sort, and he wished it otherwise, but it had its conveniencies of another ; it would make people more cautious, and apprehensive of offending him : that, besides, he had told the Queen of it in the summer, and assured her that he designed to bring it into Parliament ; that she had treated it as idle, and chimerical ; that it was impossible that he should make any thing of it, and seemed to think he was only in jest : that if his friends stood by him, he should carry it in the House, but if he missed there, he could not fail of it, in six months : that I should know the family as well as any body ; he always thought I did ; but found that I did not, or would not ; but he himself knew his own family best, and he would make a bet that, if he failed, now, he gained his point in less than a twelvemonth, by this means : in short, he was resolved, and too far engaged in honour to go back : that it was his due, and his right ; absolutely necessary to make him easy the rest of his life : he could never want his friends but on this occasion : those that would stand by him in this, he should always look on as his friends,

friends, and reward as such ; those that would not, he should not reckon to be so, they would have nothing to expect from him ; and several other expressions to that purpose : that it was to be brought in, soon ; in what shape, whether by address, or otherwise, he believed was not yet settled, but soon it must be. I made no particular answer to this last part, but only expressed my concern for the consequences, and waiting on him down stairs to his horse, beg'd of him to consider, how necessary it was to delay it from the great impropriety of the time. He said, if a little time would do, it might be considered, but the King might linger out the session in the same way. I took the liberty to ask what would be the ill consequence if that should happen, and it should go over to another session. He said that could not be, his honour was too far engaged, he could not, he would not stay.

Here this conversation ended, without any direct demand to vote for this proposal, on his side ; and without any direct promise, or refusal, on mine : and I left his Royal Highness with very great uneasiness, and perplexity upon my mind, considerably augmented by the great ease and tranquility that appeared upon his ; which is the natural effect of great resolutions, when they are fixed and determined.

Upon reflection on what had passed, finding it was resolved to apply, personally to the Duke of Dorset, Lord Wilmington, and Sir Paul Methuen, I thought it a duty of the friendship in which we had, so many years,

years, lived, to prepare them for so disagreeable a conference : and first, as he was to be called on, the next day but one, I acquainted Sir Paul Methuen with it. We joined in lamenting the fate of this country, to be divided and torn to pieces by a disunion in this Royal family, which, with so many ardent wishes, with the profusion of so much blood, and treasure, we had, at last, so happily placed on the throne, to end all our divisions, and protect us in union and tranquility. We agreed that Sir Paul Methuen should not seem to be any ways apprised of the cause of sending for him, but should lay hold on all overtures that should be given him, to represent strongly to his Royal Highness the very fatal consequences of this undertaking ; and by no means give him any the least reason, or encouragement to think, that he would vote for it.

I then opened the matter to the Lords. We had several conferences upon it ; and agreed to communicate it to Lord Scarborough, by the Duke of Dorset. The Lords unanimously agreed to do their utmost to prevent this ill-advised attempt (if they were sent to,) and not to be hindered by any interruptions, from representing strongly to his Royal Highness, the fatal consequences of it. But in case he persisted in it, to declare plainly to him, that they should think themselves obliged in conscience, and in honour to oppose it, as fatal to his Royal Highness, injurious to the King, and destructive to the quiet and tranquility of the whole country ; and desired me to do so too, in case it should be my lot to be first called upon.

Sir

Sir P. Methuen was not sent for on Thursday, which gave me some hopes (vain ones indeed) that the great coldness I had received the proposition with, might have had some weight. On Friday the 11th, I received a message from the Prince, at Mr. Stanhope's, where I dined, to attend him next morning to Kew. I was not sorry for the opportunity, being resolved to leave no ambiguity in his Royal Highness's mind about my behaviour, and very apprehensive that names going about, and misrepresented as doubtful upon so important a point, (how insignificant so ever) might influence, or mislead unwary people. Before we rose from table, at Mr. Stanhope's, a servant brought me word that Sir P. Methuen had been at my house, and left word that he was gone home. I went directly to wait on him. He was then just come from the Prince, to whom he had represented the danger and impracticability of this measure, with all the force and weight that became so honest and so honourable a man; and used all possible arguments, that a good head and a good heart could suggest, to dissuade him from it; but all without effect: that he then declared to him, that he could not be for him; but, at the importunate and repeated request of his Royal Highness, and reflecting that he had not attended the House, so as to give one single vote, since the excise bill, he had been prevailed on to promise his Royal Highness to be absent, as he used to be.

On Saturday the 12th, early in the morning, I received a message from the Prince, that he had put off his journey to Kew that day. However, being willing

to come to an explanation, it was thought proper that I should place myself in the way, and go to his Royal Highness's apartment, to enquire after his, and her Royal Highness's health. The Pages told me that he was not come from the Princess's bed-chamber, but was pretty well, and had altered his resolution of going to Kew. I went away on foot, and did not return home all the morning. Just before three, one of the Prince's servants found me in the Park; told me he had been at my house, but the servants knowing nothing of me, he had been all over the town after me, to let me know there was a mistake in the morning message, and that the Prince ordered me to dine with him, that day, at his house in Pall Mall.

I dress'd, and got thither before his Royal Highness, but not before the company, which consisted chiefly of his bed-chamber. When he came, he desired the gentlemen to amuse themselves, and that he would take a walk with me till dinner. In the garden, after a little common conversation, he began by telling me that he had seen Sir Paul Methuen, and insinuated that Sir P. seemed well enough satisfied with the proposition. I said I was infinitely surpris'd, and mortified that I should differ with him in opinion, in an affair of such consequence, considering the long friendship between us, which implied some similitude of thinking. Upon which, he receded a little from that, and seemed to give me leave to think that Sir P. did not much approve of it, but however, had promised to be absent. Then he said he had talked to several people, and

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they,

they, all, entered into it most heartily. Having taken my own party, I did not think proper to enquire who they were, though I was very curious to know : being persuaded, (and I am so still) that there could not be one unprejudiced man in the nation of competent age, weight, and experience, to advise à Prince, that would approve of such a measure. After some pause, he told me he had spoken to Mr. Hedges (his Treasurer) and Lord Baltimore (of his bed-chamber) who were zealously for it. I said, no doubt his servants would vote for it ; nobody could take it ill of them ; they would have leave to do it. He answered, that 'twas no matter whose leave they had, so he had their votes. He added, that he had spoken to Mr. Arthur Herbert, who not only engaged for himself, but would bring in all his friends. I smiled, and said, I did not apprehend that he could make any vote but his own. [His brother was in France.] He said he would bet Mr. Herbert could make above five. I replied, that, if it were so, it must be by making use of his Royal Highness's name. He said, that every body was for him : he was absolutely determined to bring it in : he would hear no advice upon it, and if there were but seven in the House of Commons, and three in the House of Lords for him, he would do it. I told him that, since he was absolutely determined, I thought it necessary to lay my humble opinion before him, when he would please to receive it. He said, he did not want my opinion, his party was taken. I replied, that I did not presume to offer my opinion as what was to guide his actions, but to lay before him what was to direct and govern my own ; which I should

should be glad to take the first opportunity of doing, this not being a proper one, because I saw one of the gentlemen coming to acquaint his Royal Highness that dinner was served. He took no notice of that, but walked into the wood, and said that he would shew me the Duke of Somerset's letter ; which he did. It contained a pretty long account of the precarious state of his Grace's health, which made it impossible for him to come to town : referr'd to Lord Winchelsea for his opinion of the communication he had received of his Royal Highness's intentions ; and concluded by wishes that his Royal Highness may live many years, in health, prosperity, and plenty : he made me take notice of the word plenty. I said that, with humble submission, this letter did not seem to me to amount to a promise, nor give the least prospect of his Grace's coming to town. He said it was no matter, he should have his proxy, which was the same thing, [as indeed he had.] He then, with a great deal of vehemence, fell upon the difficulties he lay under : that as he had sacrificed himself to the nation, by demanding a marriage, (though the Princess was the best, and most agreeable woman in the world) the nation ought to stand by him : that if people would value their employments more than right and justice, he could not help it ; though he was so strong that he was sure the Court durst not touch any one that voted for him. I got an opportunity of putting in a word here, and said, that I saw, very well, little regard would be had to any professions of not being biassed by one's employment, though I thought my behaviour towards those in power plainly shewed

(and to nobody more plainly than to himself) that I was not very solicitous about mine : but I did, in my conscience, think (and believe that every honest man, whose circumstances were above necessity, would think) this matter to be far above any pecuniary considerations : that a breach, so irreparable as this proceeding must occasion, would, for the future, take off all the grace and lustre of any employment of either side : that no man of honour above necessity, could serve, for the future, with pleasure, under the uneasy apprehensions that duty on the one side might be misconstrued into disaffection on the other : and therefore I humbly besought him to believe that gentlemen, in this great case, would lay aside those lesser considerations, and act upon superior and more affecting motives, their duty to the whole, which I thought evidently in danger. He replied, that it was to no purpose to talk about things settled, and resolved amongst friends : that it was very hard he should be all his life in want, and the only one in the nation that was not to have justice done him : that, now, was the time, and the only one, for people to do what they owed him ; that he should expect it of them ; he asked his right, and neither apprehended, nor foresaw, any ill consequences from it. I asked him, if he did not think it very dangerous to him to drive things to such an extremity between him, and his father, as might make it the interest of one half of the gentlemen of England, that he should never come upon the throne. He replied, why would they make themselves desperate ? Why would they not do what they owed him, and what was justice ? It would be their
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own faults : did he deserve less than the Princess of Denmark ? The gentlemen stood by her. I endeavoured to shew him the difference of the case, in one essential point, which I thought most likely to strike him, viz. In that case the addition was proposed when the civil list was precarious, and not granted to King William for his life ; and upon re-granting the duties which were, then, in the power of Parliament, that addition was demanded in her favour. But he gave no attention to it, but walked about with great precipitation, and a good deal agitated. As I saw there was no room left to make any impresson upon him, I thought it was high time to put an end to the conversation, and therefore told him that since I found him unalterable in his resolution, I would not presume to offer any thing more in opposition to it, but must beg leave to give him my plain sentiments as to myself : that I would have been glad to have had liberty to consult my friends, because it would have given my opinion more weight with myself, but as that could not be, and as I believed nothing they could say would alter it, I thought myself obliged to declare to him, and I did it with great concern, that if this matter came into Parliament, I should think myself obliged, in honour and conscience, to give my absolute dissent to it, as pernicious and destructive to all the Royal Family, and to the nation in general. He seemed very angry, but curb'd himself a little ; and said he could never have expected this from me ; but he supposed then, that he was to expect all my friends against him, [meaning those gentlemen of the House of Commons whom he thought I could influence.]

influence.] I told him that I spoke only for myself; that I had not dropped the least hint to any one of them; they would know it but too soon. This conversation brought us to the door; I saw he was very much heated, and, going in, he said he must do as he could; that in the Princess of Denmark's time there were gentlemen that valued doing right, more than their employments; he was sorry the race of them was extinct: I had only time to say, that I was to submit to whatever his Royal Highness pleased to think, or say, and content myself with doing what I thought my duty. Thus we went to dinner, with a great deal of anxiety on my part, from the real affection, as well as reverence, that I bear him; and with much more freedom, and gaiety on his, than I could possibly put on.

As soon as dinner and drinking was over, we rose, and I shuffled myself into the midst of the company, in order to get away with the first of them, when he pleased to make us his bow; but he dismiss'd them all, and ordered me to come with him into the little room. This conversation was much the longest, lasting near two hours; but as there was a great deal of repetition, I shall only put down what has not been already said; though scarce any thing was said by him, in the two former, that was not strongly repeated, and insisted upon, in this.

His Royal Highness began by telling me that he had done with asking me any thing more for his sake,
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but, as he had always had the greatest kindness and affection for me, he would now talk to me a little, for my own.—That he desired me seriously to consider, in this affair, my own reputation in the world ; that it would suffer extremely by leaving him : that I must be sensible, I had done myself a great deal of hurt in the opinion of mankind, already, by acquiescing so much as I had done, in measures, with those who had treated me, and all my friends so ill ; but that it would be a great aggravation to that prejudice, if I neglected so advantageous an opportunity as this of getting free from it : and much more to this purpose. After humble thanks for his goodness, I replied that I was very sensible of the difficulties I lay under : that I had no choice to make but what must be disagreeable, and painful to me : that as to the Ministry, I had very little regard to those who treated me, or any of my friends slightly : that I thought nobody cared less who knew it, or took less pains to conceal it : that in an affair, where I was convinced the whole was concerned, I must prefer my own integrity to the opinion of the world, and keep peace at home, whatever other people might think, or say. He said it was strange, that his best friends, and those he counted most upon, should be against him : that he wondered I should consider my own character, and my interest so little : he had always had the greatest kindness for me, he was resolved to shew it in the most distinguishing manner ; why would I make it impossible ? Why, when he should have it in his power, give occasion to have it thrown in his teeth, that he was going to distinguish one who had left him at the

only time that he could want his friendship? That I must be sensible, after this, he could see me, no more, upon the foot he had done. I said, I was extremely sensible of the truth of all he had been pleased to say, and that I had no comfort on either side, but from the sense of doing my duty: that my reason informed me this was a measure fatal to himself, and to the whole country; I was convinced of it; and my honour and conscience obliged me to dissent from it. He asked me, supposing that were so, if I never had given a vote against my opinion, in concurrence with those I had no reason to like. I answered, I had, many; and believed it was the case of every body who had acted with a party, either for, or against an Administration: that, in my opinion, business was not to be carried on in an abstracted way, by considering every point simply, and without connection to the whole: but that I had never acted contrary to my opinion, where I thought the whole immediately concerned, as I stood convinced it was, in this; and therefore, no earthly consideration could make me be for it. He then press'd me much with the authority of the people engaged: Would I talk with Mr. Pulteney and Lord Carteret? and if I was convinced it was their opinion, and they thought it right, would I then be for it? It could do no hurt to see them at least. I replied, I could have no doubt that they were engaged in it, after what his Royal Highness had been pleased to say; and that Lord Carteret might be the more easily induced to it from a persuasion that it must drop in the House of Commons. He said, that if there were but three votes for it, there, it should
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come into the House of Lords : did I think him so simple as not to know Carteret ? Would I see them ? I answered that I had the greatest regard for Lord Carteret's parts and abilities, and the most sincere respect and value for Mr. Pulteney, with whom I had lived in an intimate acquaintance for some years, and whom I always reckoned one of the most considerable men this country had bred : that if his Royal Highness commanded me, I was very willing to wait on them, but in no ways upon the foot of altering my opinion, singly upon their authority, and because the contrary might be theirs : but, (I overshot myself so far as to add) to shew his Royal Highness how much I was in conscience persuaded of the truth of my opinion, unequal as I was, (and in nobody's thoughts more so, than in my own) I would venture to talk with both those gentlemen, before his Royal Highness, upon the consequences of this measure, and if they could shew me that the bringing it into Parliament would not be attended with the greatest dangers, prejudice, and divisions, both in the Royal Family and the nation, be it right, or wrong in itself, when brought in, then I would be for it. His Royal Highness dropp'd this proposition (which I was extremely glad of, having given a very indiscreet opening against myself) and said it was his due ; he hoped it was no fault to claim his due, and the Master of the Rolls told him that it was his right in equity. I said that equity amongst gentlemen, indeed, was understood to mean a plausible demand to a thing ; but as the Master was a Judge in Equity, I was surpris'd at the expression from him,

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and could hardly believe that he would affirm to me, that there could be grounded a legal equity upon that statute; to take the allotment of the estate thereby vested in the Crown, out of the King's disposition. He said it was his right, he had one hundred and eighty engaged to support him, and he hoped he should obtain it.

Not seeing the end of the conversation, I was resolved, if possible, to do what I thought my duty, and to set before him the precipices he was going to plunge into, let the reception it met with be what it would; and accordingly, I took the liberty of saying, that since it was absolutely necessary he should have 50,000*l.* *per ann.* addition, I humbly beg'd leave to know of his Royal Highness, why he would not rather chuse to ask it of the Parliament, than to push this dangerous and desperate measure? That I was highly sensible this proposition was very far from being prudent, or adviseable in itself, but, bad as it was, yet it was so infinitely preferable to the other evil, that I would not only be for it, but would support and maintain it with all my strength; and would engage that all my friends, not only those of the House of Commons, but those of the House of Lords, would be for it. He said, no, he thought the nation had done enough, if not too much for the family, already: that he would rather beg his bread from door to door, than be a farther charge to them; and that he would have it in this way, or not at all. I replied, that since he expressed so much tenderness to the nation, I intreated him to consider

consider the state to which he reduced it : to reflect on the profusion of blood, and treasure we had lavished, to maintain our liberties and constitution : to remember at what a vast expence we had brought over, and maintained his family, solely, and singly, to secure to us, and protect us in the quiet enjoyment of those liberties, and that constitution ; and then to think what sentiments it must raise in every honest country gentleman of great property ; who have warm wishes to all the Royal Family, and who expected nothing but a good word, and a kind look from every part of it in return ; to think a little, I said, what that body of men must feel, to be dragg'd, unavoidably, by that very Royal Family, into the fatal necessity of being desperate with the possessor of, or the successor to the Crown : that, for my part, I should not be surpris'd, if they all absented themselves from the House, with hearts full of discontent, and distaste on both sides. He said, that if they would not do their duty chearfully, they must be frightened into it ; or to that effect ; he could not suffer all his life, &c. I asked him, if he thought they were to be frightened ; and if they were, I appealed to his generosity, if that were a just return : that I most earnestly supplicated him not to overturn the constitution, and the whole Royal Family together : that I had always been bred in monarchical principles, such as were consistent with a free people : that I could no more help the people to intermeddle with the just rights of the Crown, than tamely sit still, and see the Crown invade, and destroy
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the just rights of the people. Did he, could he believe, that if the King were to propose to a council, for their opinion, whether he should give his Royal Highness 50,000*l.* or 100,000*l. per ann.* that any of those Lords he had named, or myself, should have a moment's difficulty, in delivering, and supporting our opinion for the larger sum? Surely he could not; there we should act according to our duty, and constitutionally; but to bring the Parliament into the King's closet, for them to examine into his most private, domestick affairs, intrude themselves into the government of his private estate and family, was, surely, the most fatal precedent that could be made, and the most unheard of to be attempted by a Prince that was to succeed him: that I most earnestly conjured him to consider what he was doing: that we all hoped he would have children; that he knew he had a brother; if it should happen when he was on the throne, that discontents should arise, (and there had been discontents under the best Princes that ever reigned) how would he like to have a Parliament tell him, that the Duke was an amiable, and a popular Prince, of great merit and expectation, that they thought his appanage too small, and desired his Majesty to double it: that he was born in England, and the nation could not think themselves safe in keeping up such an army, unless the Duke was declared General? Would he like this? and yet this they might do, they would have a precedent for it, and what was more extraordinary, and unanswerable, a precedent of his own making. He said he knew how to avoid that: he gave me his word he would

would make his children and his brother entirely easy, they should have most ample allowances; that would be a most effectual way to keep every body quiet. I asked him if he was sure that they would be, all, and always reasonable? Would all those that advised them, be so? Could he be blind to what fatal foundations he was laying for future disturbances? And beg'd him to consider, that even rebellions with a Prince of the Blood at the head of them, lost a great deal of the horror, and even of the danger of common rebellions. I desired, that he would talk to the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Scarborough, to see if I was single in my apprehensions. He said, no, the Duke of Argyll was too deeply engaged with the Court, by his employments. I intreated him to look on the Duke in a far superior and more just light, as one of the first of his father's subjects, and more so, by his firm, and unalterable attachment, and unavoidable connection to the whole Royal Family, than by his rank; but, however, Lord Scarborough had no employment. He still said no; Scarborough, he knew, was always full of his fears, which he laughed at. I replied, that I was sure, if Lord Scarborough had his fears, they were for his Royal Highness, and not for himself. He still refused to speak to either of them, and said that, now he did not think to speak to the Duke of Dorset or Lord Wilmington. I beg'd him to believe, that I only spoke my own sentiments, and not to alter his design of sending for them upon that. He said, no, it was to no purpose; he knew we were in the same way of thinking, and was satisfied, he could expect nothing from thence,

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so would not send for them; nor would he, now, for Sir Thomas Frankland, or Sir Conyers Darcy, as he once designed. I still persisted to desire, that he would not include those gentlemen with me, who knew nothing of it; but he persisted in the contrary, which made me say that I was extremely sorry that he would not speak to gentlemen of that character; and that I did not believe he would find one dispassionate man, unheated by opposition, of figure enough to be consulted, who would not, most ardently, and vehemently advise his Royal Highness against this measure. He then renewed his instances strongly to make me for it, and said he should make a very bad figure in the world, when it appeared that his best friends were against him, (and this he repeated often) in the only point he could want them, and in a point I well knew he was, always, entirely set upon, and had always had in view. I replied, it was true, I did know he was always bent upon it, but his Royal Highness as well knew, that I always, as constantly opposed this way of attempting it: that he well knew that my firmness on this head, was the first, and chief cause of his withdrawing, for these two years last past, the confidence he formerly honoured me with: that I spoke it, without the least thought of complaint, but he knew it was so; and therefore, as I could, by no means, charge his Royal Highness with acting inconsistently in pursuing this view; he must also do me the justice to own, that I acted consistently with myself in dissenting from it: that as he had been graciously pleased often to use the word friends leaving one, friends not assisting one, &c. I most humbly
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beg'd leave to submit, if it was friendly to take a resolution of the highest nature, a resolution one was known to be against, and unalterably to fix that resolution, with I could not say who; not with the friends, certainly, of those he was graciously pleased to call friends; and all this, without the least communication to them, till it was irrecoverable; without giving them the least opportunity of having their objections weighed, or their scruples removed; but only to tell them that the thing was fixed, and they must follow, or refuse it. He then set forth how unpopular the Court had made itself through the nation, which was much the reverse, on his side. I told him, that I reflected, with much concern, on any unpopularity, but was thoroughly persuaded that this measure would lessen the unpopularity where he seemed to express the greatest dislike; and lay a foundation for it, where he thought, and I was persuaded there was none; because I was convinced that an attack upon his Royal Father, of this nature, and at this time, would produce so incurable a division, that when mens' first passions subsided, and they began to reflect coolly, the authors, and advisers of this measure, (I did not know them, but the world would certainly fix it somewhere, unjustly perhaps) would, in the end, become the detestation of mankind, and perhaps of posterity. He still continued to press me warmly, and said that my being against him cut off his fingers; but sure I could not deny him to be absent, if I would not be for him. I told him, that as I now stood informed, it was impossible for me to be absent; when I had taken a ma-
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ture resolution upon a thing of this weight, I thought it would be inconsistent with my honour, and reputation, not to dare to shew it : that, however, if I could find any means to satisfy my honour to myself in being absent, I would wait on his Royal Highness again, but as I, now, was informed, I thought it impossible : and that nothing could happen to me so fatal, not even his Royal Highness's displeasure, as to leave the least ambiguity upon his mind, of my conduct. He asked what I meant by ambiguity. I said, to leave any doubt with his Royal Highness, or reason for him to suppose, that I would be for him, or absent, when he would afterwards hear that I was against him. He said it was very strange, that I would not be absent, when I had said, that I thought it natural that many gentlemen of great honour, and property would refuse to vote in this question. I replied, that I could not be absent, because I did not come under the latter part of the description I had made of them, for I had said, that what would make such gentlemen be absent, would be a motive of dissatisfaction against both, for having driven them to that extremity : now that could never be a motive with me, to whatsoever extremities I might be reduced. He said, he saw then that he was to expect me, and all my friends (meaning the Commoners) against him. I told him, that as to my friends, I had not dropp'd the least hint to them of this affair : that I hoped, for his sake, they would not see it in the light that I did ; and did promise him, that I would use no one argument to induce them to do so : but for myself, it was with great concern I was obliged
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to say, that I must be against it, unless I could find reasons, which I did not, then, see, and which I believed it impossible to find, to be absent; if I did, I would certainly wait on his Royal Highness again, and let him know it: thus ended the most painful conversation I ever had, or, believe, I ever shall have, whilst I live.

As what is put down here, is only to aid my own memory, while the transaction is fresh, and in particulars, only, where I was immediately concerned, I will not say when the Ministry first knew of this resolution: though, I think, I have undeniable reasons to believe, they did not know it till Sunday the 13th, at soonest, more probably not till Monday the 14th, which is extremely surprising. On Wednesday the 16th it was publick, and I was stopp'd by several gentlemen in the House of Commons, who desired my opinion, which I gave to none. Sir Robert Walpole desired me to stay the rising of the House, that he might speak with me: I did so, and when the House was almost empty, we went behind the chair together. He was, then, so little informed of people's opinions, that he began by saying, that he desired to speak to me without reserve, and therefore would ask me, frankly, if upon this great question, I would give him a meeting: I answered, that this great question was not new to me: that for three years preceding the two last, it had been the great struggle of my life to prevent it from breaking out then: that I would not have done so, if I had not entirely disapproved it; and that, from that time,

up to this very hour, I had never seen any one reason to induce me to alter my opinion. He said it was a very handsome declaration, and he thanked me; but that I well knew many things were liable to be imputed to us, which we were not guilty of, and therefore beg'd me to speak to my friends. I said that I desired there might be no mistakes between us upon a subject of this importance; that I spoke for myself plainly, and openly, I always disapproved of this measure as pernicious, and fatal to the whole Royal Family, and as such, would give my publick dissent to it. As to what he called my friends, I supposed he meant Mr. Dodington; Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Beaghan, and the two Messrs. Tucker. He said, yes. I replied, that as to this matter, I would tell him the whole truth, indifferent how far he credited it: that it would be idle to tell him that I did not know of this measure, for I did, long since, but under such restrictions that hindered me from communicating it to any body; that I regarded those ties, and had not even hinted it to any one of those gentlemen; but as the thing was, now, publick, I had already spoke to some of them, and did design to do so to the rest, to meet me, that night; but, as yet, could give him no manner of guess, as to their opinion in this matter. He again desired me not to do the thing by halves, because it would be imputed. I told him that they were independent gentlemen; that though their fortunes were not large, yet they were sufficient, and they were resolved they always should be sufficient to keep them in independency; that he best knew they had not been regarded, or treated

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in a manner to give them any great present expectations. He interrupted me here, and said we understood one another ; that what I said with relation to those gentlemen was true, and had proceeded from not being in a situation to have it otherwise, [meaning the coldness between us.] I replied, that I did understand him, but as he knew they had no present expectations, I could by no means say how far they would care to forfeit the prospect of all future favours, and advantages. He press'd me again to speak to them, for, indeed, it would be imputed. His repeating that so often, heated me a little, and made me tell him, that I very little regarded what might be imputed to me, unjustly : had I any pretensions ? any expectations ? What had I asked, or pretended ? He knew I had none ; if I had, let him say it. He said it was very true : that I must be sensible that there had been great misunderstandings between us, he was willing to suppose on both sides, but that so great a service as this, wiped out a multitude of things. I answered, that what I should do was from a motive of my duty, that I neither asked, nor expected any reward for it, nor pretended any thing from it : that as to the gentlemen, I would, as I designed, lay the matter fairly before them, and plainly tell them which way I should vote : whether my example would influence them, they must determine, but I should use no arguments to do it.

I did so the same night : and they, from their own judgments, entirely unbiaſſed, or attempted to be so, by me, all determined to vote for the King.

On Sunday the 20th, about twelve gentlemen met at Sir Robert Walpole's, to be informed (as the custom is of all those meetings) of what is resolved upon; instead of being consulted (as the custom ought to be) upon what should be resolved on.

When the company was gone, I told Sir Robert Walpole that I had laid the matter before the gentlemen, and that I found they were disposed to act in the same manner, that I had declared I would do. He thanked me, and was going on (as I thought) to mention future expectations; but I prevented him, by continuing to say, that if I had been so unfortunate as to take another part in this unlucky affair, than that which the real sense of my duty, and zeal for the whole Royal Family had determined me to take, I believed he must be very sensible that the connection between those gentlemen and me was such, that we should not have differed in opinion. He said there could be no manner of doubt of it. I added that I, then, left him to consider whether, beside that real sense of my duty, I had had, from the day this King came upon the throne, up to that hour, any one inducement to do what I had resolved to do. He answered, to be sure not; the misunderstandings between him and me, were very publick, but now——and was going on, but I thought it not proper to enter into explanations, and interrupted him by saying, I did not mention this in any the least way of complaint, but thought I owed myself so much justice as to put him in mind of it: that as I acted from a principle of honour, and conscience

science only, I was very regardless of the consequences that might happen to me from it; though I was not so blind as not to see that I stood exposed to future resentments by it, at least as much as any gentleman in England; with which I took my leave. On Tuesday the 22d, the motion was made by Mr. Pulteney and seconded by Sir John Barnard: the message and answer produced by Sir Robert Walpole. The House divided between twelve and one: the numbers for the King were 234, for the Prince 204. There were 45 Tories absent; 35 members voted for the Prince against us, who, I think, never voted against us before.

On Friday the 25th, the same motion was made in the House of Lords, (where I was also) by Lord Carteret, and seconded by Lord Gower: the debate lasted till past eight, when the motion was rejected. The numbers for the King were ; for the Prince .

Thus ended this unhappy affair in Parliament: God, only, knows where the consequences of it will end in a nation, where, by the profligacy, and dissoluteness of their manners, the people seem to have forfeited all pretence to the divine favour, and interposition; and where baseness, degeneracy, and corruption is arrived to such a height, as to make them an easy prey, not only to the glaring qualities, and miscalled virtues of great, ill designing Princes; but even to the most barefaced, despicable attempts of the weakest, whenever they shall think fit to employ a little low cunning, and open corruption to enslave them.

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Mr. Dodington's answer to the Prince, delivered, by Mr. Ralph, to the Earl of Middlesex, who presented it to his Royal Highness, March 11, 1748-9.

Alluded to in page 2.

THAT his Royal Highness may be, thoroughly, convinced, that Mr. Dodington is, in earnest, disposed to be as serviceable to his Royal Highness, and this country, as his circumstances and abilities will give him leave, he has resigned the office he had the honour to hold, under his Majesty.

And having premis'd thus much, he humbly hopes he may be indulged in saying, That, if, by the most gracious offers his Royal Highness is pleased to make, of receiving him to the same degree of favour and protection, as he once enjoyed, his Royal Highness means to admit him to the honour of being about his person, at his leisure hours, as a most respectful, most affectionate, and most disinterested attendant, he shall receive that great condescension, with all the reverential duty, and respect, that becomes him, to a great, and amiable Prince, who is thoroughly capable, by that means, of making the decline of his life, much the happiest part of it.

H h 4

But

But as to entering into his Royal Highness's publick business ; to advise, or direct the measures, which his Royal Highness may think fit to have pursued in Parliament, by his family, and followers, while himself, and his very few, most efficient friends, are not in his Royal Highness's service ; or presuming to take a lead ; or invite, or engage others, to follow his Royal Highness's standard ; he humbly hopes it will, in no degree, be expected from him ; because he knows, and is convinced, that his rank and fortune, must render such an attempt, vain and impracticable : nor does he believe, that any body, much his superior in both, could effectually serve his Royal Highness, in that way, how necessary soever it may be, without those additions.

The following letter, and memorial, was sent to the Prince of Wales, by Mr. Dodington, October 13, 1749, and is taken notice of in page 12. Mr. Dodington advises his Royal Highness not to appear at the head of opposition, and attempts to dissuade him, from even encouraging any opposition, with such sensible and honest arguments that would reflect honour upon the most upright Statesman.

SIR,

HammerSmith, Oct. 13, 1749:

I CAME from Eastbury, to HammerSmith, last night, but too late to pay my duty to your Royal Highness,
as

as I designed when I sat out. I hope to have that honour and happiness, some time this morning, if your Royal Highness should happen to be at leisure.

In the mean time, I humbly presume to lay the inclosed Memorial before your Royal Highness, to fill up a serious quarter of an hour; and as a proof that your service has not been out of my head, or heart, since I left your Royal Presence.

I am, &c.

Memorial for the Prince.

October 12, 1749.

SIR,

THOUGH I must own I am under but little, perhaps too little constraint, when I converse with your Royal Highness, in the familiarity of private life, which your condescension, often, calls me to. Yet, when I approach you in the light of a great Prince, of admirable endowments, by nature; highly improved by art and observation; a Prince with one foot on the throne of a, once, great, and powerful people; called thither by Providence, to prevent, or compleat its ruin: when I approach you in this light, and, above all, when I consider, that I am called to offer my serious opinion, relating to a conduct that must determine this awful event; I confess I am too much agitated,
between

between the resolution of doing my duty to my country, and the fear of offending by too full, and plain a discharge of it, to speak to your Royal Highness with that calmness of mind, that full possession of myself, which the greatness of the object, the operation, and the actor require, upon so solemn an occasion.

I have, therefore, chosen this way of memorial, as a means to lay my thoughts before your Royal Highness, in a less confused manner, and, at the same time, to give you an opportunity of examining them, as your leisure and inclination shall dictate : humbly hoping, only, that you will give them a full, and calm consideration, as the settled opinion, after much reflection, of a man bound by duty, and impelled by gratitude and inclination, to prefer your true glory and interest, and the welfare of this country, (which are inseparable) to all other, earthly, considerations ; and one, who looks upon the faithful discharge of this great duty, as the most important article he is answerable for, to Almighty God, before whom he expects, shortly, to appear.

As nobody has seen this paper ; elegance, and accuracy, it may, possibly, want : sincerity, and affection, it, certainly, will not : the head may err ; the heart cannot.

I shall begin, Sir, with parliamentary affairs, so far forth, only, as they relate to the part your Royal Highness, in your present situation, ought to take in them,
by

by those who are more immediately honoured with your character, and protection.

I chuse to begin with this head, because it is most pressing in point of time ; because it is what you are, most deeply, engaged in ; and because (though perhaps unavoidably, at first) it is, now, become the source, and cause, of all the most considerable difficulties you labour under ; and which, each in its turn, may be the subject of different memorials, if you shall please to approve of this method of laying my thoughts before your Royal Highness.

The narrow measure of governing by a party, which has, unfortunately, attended the frequency of Parliaments, (a thing, in itself, most desirable) seems to have been the occasion, that opposition has, too frequently, changed its views, from the redress of grievances, (its ancient, and only justifiable object) to a pursuit of private preferment, or private resentment. Let us take them separately, and see, if a Prince of Wales can appear at the head of either, consistent with his true greatness.

And first, let us consider an opposition carried on for the private preferment of the opposers.—Can a Prince of Wales be preferr'd?—He must be King ; and as he can be nothing else, can such an opposition make him so, one hour before his time ? or if it could, would he not reject it, with horror and indignation ?

Let

Let us, next, form to ourselves, an opposition founded upon resentment; a resolution to pull down, possibly to punish, those that have offended us, without considering consequences.

Will a Prince of Wales appear to act publicly, from resentment, and passion only? and that too, under the disadvantage of appearing to do it, peevishly, personally, ineffectually, when he must, one day, have it in his power to do it, nobly, nationally, and effectually?

Having shewn that the ends, to which oppositions have been, usually, directed, are inconsistent with the interest, and true glory of a Prince of Wales, in your present situation; let us examine, if the methods of opposition, employed to attain those ends, are better calculated for your Royal Highness's great purposes.

In the first case, then, that I have stated, which is that of an opposition founded on self interest, only: the methods, in short, are, a steady, and unvariable attention to propose every thing that is specious, but impracticable, or unseasonable: to depreciate, and lessen every thing that is blameless, and to exaggerate and inflame every thing that is blameable; in order to make the people desire, and the Crown consent, to the dismissal of those in power, and place, to make room for the leaders, and followers of the opposition. But a Prince of your elevation, Sir, cannot act as the head of any Administration; 'tis descending too low: nor can your followers act under any, without ceasing to be

be so. I humbly think, it is not your interest to drive them from you; and I am sure, it is not theirs, to quit the certain favour of a King, whom they will have contributed to make a great King, for the uncertain, ill-will'd, precarious emoluments, which they may snatch, in the scramble of a new Administration, forced upon the Crown.

The methods of carrying on the second sort of opposition I have mentioned, in which, resentment is the chief motive and ingredient, admit of a very short discussion: they are much the same, with the other, only heightened, and inflamed. Proposing things, not only unseasonable, but dangerous, and subversive of government itself: opposing right, and wrong, with equal vehemence: and endeavouring to overturn the whole system, rather than not reach those, who have the supreme direction of it. I presume, you, Sir, who are, by Providence, called to govern, will not contribute to make all government impracticable, or sacrifice to resentment and passion, the welfare and prosperity of the people, in which, your own interest and glory, is inseparably implicated, and involved: nor will those who hope to govern under you, find their account, in such a method of opposition.

Be pleased, Sir, to let us make a little stand, here, to see what we have proved; and to consider, what consequences, necessarily, follow from the things proved, that ought to influence your present, and future conduct.

It

It is proved, I hope beyond all possibility of doubt, that the oppositions we have seen carried on, in this country, hitherto, are neither becoming your Royal Highness, in your present situation, nor advantageous to your followers : that such an opposition never can, either by its means, or its ends, establish that point, which, alone, ought to influence the publick actions of a Prince : of a Prince like you, Sir, who want only to be seen, as you really are, not as you are misrepresented, (to which misrepresentations, the opposition has, unavoidably, furnished some foundation, and pretext) to become the sole object of mankind's expectation, for the redress of all the grievances they feel, and the dispensation of all the future benefits they hope for.

Admitting, then, all this to be proved, what follows from it? Are we to infer, that the opposition, which your Royal Highness countenanced and protected, was improperly, and injudiciously entered into, and consequently, that there ought to be no opposition at all? Are one, or both of these points, the doctrine you would establish?—Neither the one, nor the other.

I am ready to own, that considering the humiliating situation prepared for your Royal Highness, at your first coming to Britain, perhaps you had no means of procuring yourself a proper independency, but by having recourse to the unprincely weapon of opposition.

I will,

I will, also, willingly, admit, that such an independence was necessary to establish the dignity, and greatness of your representation, and to shew you, in the proper light of a mediator between the King and the people : one, from whom they are to hope, and expect every benefit they wanted, either by your intercession with, or succession to sovereign power.

But as these concessions are true, and justify your conduct towards the attainment of that necessary independence, your Royal Highness must, on the other side, own, that your being obliged to pursue it, by those means, has forced you to submit to many things, painful to you, in the execution : improper audiences and applications, condescensions and familiarities, that, I humbly apprehend, you feared, and felt, must lessen that greatness, and publick significance, which, by the independence then struggled for, you were labouring to advance, and establish.

Your Royal Highness must also allow, that, as this pursuit carried in its face the full likeness of a private, pecuniary establishment ; the bulk of mankind, not being taught to see it as the foundation of that independence necessary to make you their advocate, or their defender, in case they should be aggrieved ; the bulk of mankind, I say, not being taught to see, or rather being taught not to see it, in that light, judged of it in gross, and, as it carried private interest in the face, concluded, (since you went into Court upon gaining your point) that the same private interest was interwoven

woven with the whole, and composed the constituent, and essential parts of your intention, and design.

So that the unavoidable consequences of this method of opposition, became a drawback upon itself, and, in some degree, defeated its own success. For, though the necessary independency was established, there was, still, something wanting, to stamp, and impress upon the minds of the people, that exalted opinion, that fervent, affectionate confidence and expectation, which the benevolence of your heart, and the force and extent of your natural genius (much embellished and improved) exact from all those, who have the happiness to see your Royal Highness, in a near, and natural light: to find, and to fix this something, so as it may produce to my country, the full blessings of your most gracious intentions, and beneficent resolutions, is, under Heaven, the whole object of all my care, pains, ambition, and reward.—Nor do I despair of success.

For I cannot believe, now the end is attained, that your Royal Highness will continue upon yourself those inconveniences, which it might be necessary to submit to, in order to attain it; we, indeed, your servants, by going on in the same eager method, and throwing your great name, and august patronage before us, might gratify our resentments, and possibly, our interests, by forcing ourselves into place under the Ministry: I say possibly might, but I verily believe, that there is not one of us, that harbours so mean a thought; and if any one differs in opinion with me,
upon

upon these great points, I humbly hope your Royal Highness will be persuaded, (as I am from the conviction of my conscience) that it proceeds from a different conception of things, only, but from a heart as affectionate, and zealous as my own, for your Royal Highness's true interest, and glory. But I, still, return to this point, that I do not imagine, that a Prince of your prudence and discernment, will continue a pursuit, that cannot, in all human probability, be attended with success: and if it was, could be employed to no desirable end, that falls within the compass of my poor comprehension.

The pursuit I mean, is a majority in Parliament, which I hold, morally, impossible to gain; and if it could be gained, I am entirely at a loss to guess, what advantageous use to your Royal Highness, could be made of it; on the contrary, I think it the thing, of all others, the least to be wished. For, if we were a sufficient majority to drive out the present Ministry, your Royal Highness would not, I presume, have us take their places; that were to drive us from you, indeed; for, in the present unhappy disposition of the Royal Family, you well know, that to keep the places, into which we had intruded, we must act like our predecessors, very dishonourably, and disgracefully to ourselves, indeed, but certainly, very offensively to your Royal Highness. Besides, if we were that majority, with all the emoluments, and temptations full within reach, and in our power, is your Royal High-

ness very sure you could stop us, all, short, and hinder us from rushing in, to the plunder?

This great something, then, that is wanting, this necessary point of light, which is not to be found in the present methods, or ends of opposition, must be fixed and ascertained, in order to proportion, and adapt the means, to the measure.

Now, according to my understanding, this great, and necessary point is, to fix in the minds of mankind, by the dignity, and steadiness of your own behaviour, a strong prepossession of your warm, and beneficent intentions for the welfare of this country, without private view, or resentment: and by such a choice of those, to whom you delegate the principal direction of your affairs, as may create a full confidence, that you are, not only thoroughly determined, but also, properly prepared, to carry those intentions into full execution, when you are vested with power to do it.

And, now, Sir, I, whom your Royal Highness may, hitherto, have thought an enemy to all opposition, become an humble advocate, in my turn, for an opposition; such an one, as may be productive of this noble purpose, suitable to the greatness of your name, your reputation, and most princely accomplishments: an opposition strongly marked with the publick good, where your private views, all, plainly, center in the publick welfare; and those of your followers, are
openly,

openly, and declaredly, confined to the honour of, one day, carrying your great designs into execution ; till that time, to ask for nothing, to accept of nothing, but devote themselves to watch over the public, and prevent, as far as they can, any farther encroachments being made upon it, till, by becoming the glorious instruments of your gracious intentions, they can redress all the grievances, they have not been able to prevent.

The noble simplicity of this opposition, supported with suitable gravity, steadiness, and dignity, without doors, will awake, and fix the attention of mankind on your Royal Highness, as their proper object of defence, and expectation. And even those personal points, which, though most justly grounded, and ably supported, would, now, be attempted ineffectually, as the movements of resentment, only, and end in a sanction, instead of a censure: the prosecution of those very points, will, when your power to punish, as well as reward, is equal to your will, be called for, by the people, as national justice, and publick satisfaction.

To the standard of an opposition thus strongly marked, and characterized with the publick good, and the publick good, only ; thus cleared from every cloud, and stain of private interest, and resentment ; the honest, the brave, and the impartial, will gather, by degrees, and no slow ones, to increase the dignity, as well as numbers, of your Royal Highness's party. But while they see, or think they see, the least appearance

of trifling with the public; or, indeed, till they see the contrary, in my humble opinion, the prospect is so full of misfortune, that I chuse to hide it from your Royal Highness, and wish I could hide it from myself.

All which, is humbly submitted to your Royal Highness's superior discernment, and direction.

G. D.

This narrative of Mr. Ralph appears to be a justification of Mr. Dodington, from a malicious report that he had intruded himself upon the late Prince of Wales, and had forced himself into the service of his Royal Highness. It was written in the year 1751, and is occasionally hinted at in the Diary.

IT pleased his late Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, sometimes to discourse of political matters with Mr. Ralph.

On all such occasions, the Earl of Middlesex was present; and sometimes Dr. Sharpe.

These discourses were generally pretty long; and it seldom happened, but that his Royal Highness mentioned

tioned Mr. Dodington's name before they were brought to an end: sometimes with complaints that he, Mr. Dodington, had left his Royal Highness, but oftener with expressions of self-persuasion, that he should recover him again one day or another.—Adding these, or such words as these—“we have good subalterns enough; but we want leaders.”

Mr. Ralph, all this while, either kept on the reserve, or threw in such general suggestions concerning Mr. Dodington, as were rather dictated by sentiment than policy.

Once, and but once, when the conversation grew very particular, he did most humbly offer himself to communicate his Royal Highness's commands to Mr. Dodington, in case he had any to communicate, and should think fit to do him (Mr. Ralph) that honour. But his Royal Highness waved the motion at that time, by saying, Lord Baltimore had been spoken to on that head; and, therefore, when he had any thing to say, his Lordship would be the most proper person to say it.

Notwithstanding which, at some distance of time, his Royal Highness resumed the topick one evening; and, at parting, clapping his hand on Mr. Ralph's arm, dropped certain expressions, which, to the best of Mr. Ralph's remembrance, were these—Dear Ralph, or, good Ralph, get me Dodington, if possible—I must have Dodington at any rate.

Mr. Ralph was rather perplexed, than pleased, with this commission : and Dr. Sharpe coming to him at Turnham Green, (he believes to know his (Mr. Ralph's) opinion concerning it) Mr. Ralph told him he could not proceed upon it, as it was too general ; and, consequently, tended more to draw him into a difficulty, with Mr. Dodington, than to answer his Royal Highness's purpose.

What followed was an order for him to come to town immediately ; which, on his arrival, was followed by another, requiring him, expressly, in the name of his Royal Highness, to invite Mr. Dodington into his Royal Highness's service ; or rather, as it was phrased, to live with him, as he had formerly done, and as if that sort of life had never been interrupted : which invitation was unaccompanied with any offer or stipulation of any kind whatsoever. Nay ; when Mr. Ralph asked—if no character or employment, either in present or future, was allotted to him ; the answer given, was, that nothing of either kind had been so much as mentioned.

This invitation Mr. Ralph carried to Mr. Dodington, who took two or three days to consider of it ; and, having, in that interval, resigned his employment, did, by Mr. Ralph, send a letter, to be delivered into the hands of Lord Middlesex, (who was the person employed by his Royal Highness in this transaction) the contents of which Mr. Dodington is best able to explain.

About

About four months passed over, after this, without producing any farther explanation of either side; during which interval (though Mr. Ralph did wonder much, that his Royal Highness should be so earnest to have a gentleman at his devotion, whom he did not seem to have any commands for, and might, possibly, take the liberty to express that wonder to his friends at times) he never once presumed to importune his Royal Highness, or to desire, that he might be importuned on Mr. Dodington's account.

Lastly; when his Royal Highness did, of his *own* mere motion, as Mr. Ralph apprehends, take Mr. Dodington into his actual service, he, Mr. Dodington, did require Mr. Ralph, by and through my Lord Middlesex, to repeat the humble request, which he had before made to him in person; viz. that he might have the honour to serve him without salary, till it pleased God, that his Royal Highness should accede to the Throne. Mr. Ralph did, accordingly, communicate this request to my Lord Middlesex, to be communicated to his Royal Highness, which his Royal Highness refused to admit: notwithstanding which, Mr. Dodington did again renew the same solicitation, and persist in it, through the same channel; till Mr. Ralph was, at last, told by my Lord Middlesex, that his Royal Highness was so firm to his purpose, on that head, that he did not think it adviseable to press him any farther.

JAMES RALPH.

A conference between the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Dodington, October 10, 1755, with the preliminaries agreed on between them October 19th following. This bargain and sale, which, to those who are unacquainted with the manners of a Court, may appear a singular curiosity, is mentioned in page 378,

MY LORD,

I UNDERSTAND, by Mr. Fox, and by a letter from your Grace to Lord Hallifax, that the King is disposed to accept my services : and I am very ready to serve him, if I can do it, with utility to his Majesty and with honour to myself: for I do not want the service, either to mend my fortune, or for an introduction into the world; I want it for neither. I am come, therefore my Lord, to know of your Grace, in what, and in what shape and situation his Majesty expects my services.

He said it was true: and that the King had received what he laid before his Majesty of my zeal for his family, and of my abilities, much more favourably of late, than when he formerly had done all that he could with his Majesty, to—

My Lord, I beg we may not look back: that, I am sure, will not advance any thing I came hither about.

He

He said it was very obliging in me, to forget what was pass'd—but he must have his own thoughts about it.

And I, mine, my Lord.

He proceeded to say, that as Mr. Fox was a person agreeable to me, the King had directed that Mr. Fox should come to Dorsetshire to me, to settle matters, and that his Majesty would consent to any thing for myself, that I liked and should be agreed amongst us; not then knowing that I should be so soon at Hammersmith.

I said I had seen Mr. Fox, and that he had spoke to me, in generals only, about publick affairs, and his Majesty's favourable disposition to me.

He said he understood it so: and that Mr. Fox had, only, reported that I was well disposed to enter into the service, and if measures could be made agreeable, I had no objection to men.—And that, if there was any thing I liked, and would let it be known, it might be shaped out to my satisfaction, &c.

My Lord, where there is no offer, no answer can be expected.

He said, all would depend upon measures, if those could be made agreeable, every thing would be made easy; and therefore it would be proper to go upon that.

My Lord, if your Grace pleases, one thing at once.

As

As you have no offer to make, you can expect no answer upon that head: and be pleased to observe that *I* have nothing to offer, and nothing to ask.

Why, to be sure, he said, if what was thought of was not agreeable, any thing else that I liked, might be brought about: but what the King first thought of, was the Comptroller's Staff.

My Lord, I will suppose I did not hear you, and as *you* have nothing to offer, and *I* have nothing to ask, there can be no answer, and we may shut the book.

He said, that, if they had known I should not have liked the Staff, it would not have been thought of.

My Lord, it should not have been thought of.—If you please, my Lord, let us suppose that nothing specific has been offered: and I repeat my expectation that your Grace will remember, that I have nothing to offer, or propose to you, and nothing to ask.

He said, he understood it so: and that I came, at his Majesty's requisition, who was desirous I should come into the service. And as for measures, they had no particular ones, but the two treaties with Hesse, and Russia, which last, had been negotiating, these two years (what he meant by that, I neither know, nor thought proper to ask) and he supposed Mr. Fox had explained them.

Upon

Upon my answering in the negative, and saying that I did not believe that Mr. Fox understood them, thoroughly, himself; his Grace began to enter into that with Russia; but I stopp'd him, by saying that, I supposed they were two subsidiary treaties, which, like all others, bargained for a certain number of men, for a certain time; so much subsidy to the Princes and such pay to the troops, when called for.

Yes—exactly so—and then proceeded to shew that the Russian treaty was the best, and only way to defend Hanover, and prevent a Continent war. That if Hanover was attacked for the sake of England, it ought to be looked upon as England, &c. and then would have gone on into the particulars, but I interrupted him, by saying, then I would not lose your Grace's time, in explanation, which can only affect the mode of the thing, and not the substance; I may possibly, think of it, as of a dish dressed by your Grace's cook, the more palatable, the more unwholesome. But I will be plain with your Grace; I think this Russian subsidy to be ruinous to this country, of most dangerous precedent, most hurtful to his Majesty's true interest, and destructive of the interest of his family: at the same time, insufficient to the ends proposed by it, and instead of preventing a Continental war, the most certain seed, and foundation of it. And I can never think I am serving his Majesty by supporting it.

At the same time I will agree with your Grace, and am willing it should be understood, I am for defending
Ha-

Hanover, if it be attacked out of resentment to England, and that I not only never will consent to, but will hinder, to the best of my poor little power, the swords being sheathed, till Hanover be indemnified. I will go farther, and will allow without farther examination, that if it be, now, attacked, it is on the account of England:—but I do not think this Russian subsidy is the way to defend it, or to make the people fond of it. Besides, my Lord, your Grace knows, and I know that (without this Russian subsidy) it will never be attacked. He said, he wished he did, that if I could convince him of that, it would be the best news that had come to England a great while.

I do know it, my Lord, and I thought your Grace had: unless we are to suppose that people will do the direct contrary to what they have promised, and engaged to do.

But at the same time I say this, of the Russian subsidy, your Grace will observe that *I do not say* that I will be for the Hessian: I desire not to be misunderstood, or misrepresented. Oh no! he understood me very well, and would be sure not to misrepresent me any where.

My Lord, I will not be misrepresented. I do not say that I will approve of the Hessian subsidy, if there were no Russian, because considered by itself, 'tis a silly, unadvised step, the best one can think of it, or call it, is a jobb; 'tis so apparently of no significancy,
and

and inadequate to the purposes held out ; and nobody can think you in earnest when you declare them : but, however, as to that, there may be modes and qualifications, especially, as *that* is ratified, and concluded, (and your Grace says that you are not sure you shall get the other) and as great respect to, and desire to comply with his Majesty's word, when it was solemnly engaged, is our duty, as far as is consistent with our duty to our country ; I say, there may, possibly, be found some temperament, in that case single, that might enable one to speak to gentlemen, and one's friends ; and if, upon proper explanations, they were disposed to make so great a compliment, I should not endeavour to enflame, but rather, possibly be inclined to acquiesce. After a little, and not very material interruption, I resumed the discourse, and said ;

My Lord, I did not come here, to dispute with your Grace : my opinion of the general tendency of these subsidies, both at home, and abroad, will admit of no variation ; and it is fit that I should acquaint your Grace, that as to the Russian, I will oppose it, with all the little credit, and efficacy I have, both in the House, and out of it : but I will do it with all the decency that is consistent with truth. He said, they were convinced of the great decency of my behaviour, on all occasions. And I went on to say, that as to the Hessians, I did not say that I would be for them : that point, however, might admit of some modification : but if they, both, came in, I would indubitably oppose

oppose both; for, whatever I did, I would do thoroughly.

After civil expressions of concern, that we did not agree in our opinion about measures, he let himself into the danger of provoking other maritime Princes to join France against us; from the present, too openly professed doctrine of being masters of the seas: that Sweden, and Denmark, would in conjunction with France, have a fleet of fifty sail, in the Baltic, &c.—that we had the greatest fleet, the best provided, officer'd, and directed that ever was: that I saw it could not be depended upon: they could not hinder squadrons from going out, and coming in, through the most winding, difficult passages, &c. I got up, and said, if we were not superior at sea, we must give it up: that I had taken up too much of his time, and beg'd leave to recapitulate what had passed, that there might be no room for mistake, or misrepresentation: that, in the first place, as to myself, I had made no manner of offer, nor asked any thing, of any body: that as to measures, for the Hessian subsidy, I had no ways said that I would be for it, if it came single; but, in that case, it might admit of farther consideration; but if it was to be combined with the Russian, I would most certainly oppose both: that I had said I would oppose the Russian, to the utmost of my power, but with all the decency that truth would admit: that there remained but one thing, and that was not recapitulation, because I had not said it before, which was, that he should find, (though I did not know

know whether ever they told him one word of truth) he should find (if they did) that I opposed it solely from the unfitness of the thing, and not because any body, there, thought fit to oppose it : that I should shew it was from opinion, my own opinion only ; and not from any body's else ; or out of dislike to, or against any body, that I opposed it. I was unconnected with any one, and would be so, upon this question : how long I should continue so, I could not tell, but I was so, now. Nobody had any demand, any right to call upon me, but one gentleman, a near relation of his Grace's, Lord Hallifax ; he had a right, and when he did call, at any time, and upon any occasion, I should always be ready to obey it.

After a little insignificant talk, and reciprocal civilities, we parted.

The Preliminaries.

WHAT is hinted at for Mr. Dodington, is more than he desires for himself ; but without the concurrence of his friends, and the following conditions for *them*, it is impossible for *him* to enter into any engagement.

Earl of Hallifax to be of the Cabinet. Such provision

sion in possession, or reversion, for Mr. Furnese, as shall be agreed upon between him, and Mr. Attorney General.

Sir Francis Dashwood to be offered the Comptroller's Staff, or something that is proper for, and would be agreeable to him ; if he can be prevailed on to accept any thing, which I very much doubt.

Lord Talbot to be comprehended. Mr. Tucker to be provided for, at, or before the end of the session.

Full liberty to oppose the subsidies, honestly, and fairly ; which is never to cause the least coldness, expostulation, or remonstrance.

Mr. Dodington is, also, obliged to be of the Irish side of the question, about the linens.

It is presumed that there is to be no trifling ; but that the correspondence, and communication between Mr. Dodington's friends, and the Administration, is to be sincere, honourable, and unreserved.



The Editor, at the request of a particular friend, has added the following letter to the Appendix, it being a justification of the Duke of Richmond from the charge, implied in the account of his Grace's accepting and resigning a place in the King's Bedchamber.—See page 417. And here the Editor begs leave to observe that, as other transactions contained in this Diary, may, possibly, have been either unfairly stated or partially represented, he will be happy to insert all explanations, that may come properly authenticated to him, in a future edition.

Goodwood, June 21, 1783.

SIR,

I AM much obliged to Mr. Wyndham for the communication he has allowed you to make to me of Mr. Dodington's Diary, which has afforded me great entertainment, for few readings in my opinion are more amusing than this sort of original memoirs, which give the truest picture of the times in which they were written.

As the excellence of such a work consists in its being perfectly original, the smallest alteration would in my opinion destroy its merit; and therefore, although the

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part, where I am mentioned, contains by no means a true state of that business, yet I am far from wishing to have it suppressed or altered. All I desire is, that, when Mr. Wyndham thinks proper to publish Mr. Dodington's Diary, he will permit this letter containing the true state of facts to be inserted as an explanatory note to that transaction.

Soon after his Majesty's accession, Sir Harry Erskine, who had been removed from the Army by the late King, was restored to it by his present Majesty with the same rank he would have had, if he had continued in the service; by this means he came in again over my head. This induced me to desire an audience, in which I respectfully represented to his Majesty that, as I had particularly attached myself to the Military, and had fought service upon all occasions, I was in hopes that no person would have been put over me. But finding from his Majesty's answer, that Sir Harry Erskine's removal in the late reign was owing to his attachment to his Majesty when Prince of Wales, and that he had then made him a promise to restore him to his rank when he should come to the Crown, I most cheerfully submitted, and beg'd of his Majesty to believe, that nothing could be further from my wish, than that he should break his word on any account, and particularly on mine. His Majesty then asked me, how it happened that I had never thought of any other line than the Military? my answer was, that I had not chose to put myself under an obligation to the Duke of Newcastle or even to my brother-in-law Mr. Fox, being

being unwilling to connect myself with any Minister. His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously all I had said.

Being present at the next leveè day, Lord Bute took me aside and told me the King was much pleased with my behaviour in the closet: that his Majesty had observed my saying that I had never thought of any line but the Military, and had ordered him to *sound me* (I perfectly well recollect the expression) whether I should have any inclination to a civil employment? Lord Bute added, that he thought the best way of *sounding* was at once to tell me the whole. That the King thought of making me a Lord of his Bedchamber; that I might know it would not be proper for the King to make a formal offer, but that, if I was disposed to have it, I might ask it, and he could assure me I should not be refused. I thanked his Lordship, expressed my gratitude to his Majesty, and desired twenty-four hours to consider of it. I then asked for it in form and was immediately appointed.

A few days after I had kissed hands, news arrived of the battle of Closter Campen in Germany, in which the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who commanded there, had been worsted. Lord Shelburne (then Lord Fitzmaurice) had been present at this action as a volunteer: Lord Downe commanded the 25th regiment and received the wounds of which he afterwards died: my brother, Lord George Lennox, commanded a battalion of British grenadiers; he had been in the hottest

part of the action, and, although he had the good luck not to be hurt, his cloaths were shot through in several places, and he had the peculiar satisfaction of remaining to the very last with the Hereditary Prince in the wood, which was the scene of action, and when all his people were either killed or driven off, he, with a captain Mac Lane, actually carried off in their arms the Hereditary Prince who had no horse or attendants, and who from the wound he had received in his leg, was unable to walk. Lord Fitzmaurice and Lord Downe were both junior Lieutenant Colonels to Lord George Lennox, but his Majesty was advised to reward their services in this action by giving them the rank of Colonel over his head.

I thought it my duty to represent to his Majesty how great a mortification it must be to my brother, after having much distinguished himself during the whole war, to be not only neglected, but even to see his juniors rewarded by being put over his head for their services in this battle, where his behaviour had been so remarkable.

My representations however proved ineffectual; upon which I resigned the Bedchamber, a fortnight after I had received it. I afterwards communicated to Lord Bute the step I had taken, but have not the smallest recollection of his Lordship's mentioning to me "My
" having talked offensively of the Scotch on the pro-
" motion of Sir Harry Erskine and of him (Bute) in
" particular." On the contrary his Lordship was very
civil

civil to me, and expressed his regret that I had not first communicated to him my intentions of resigning, as possibly he might have found means to satisfy me about my brother, and have prevented my quitting the Bedchamber.

But the point I am most anxious to clear up is Mr. Dodington's assertion, that the account which Lord Hallifax said I had given "That the King sent and offered me the Bedchamber"—*is not true*—the account I have given will shew whether Lord Bute was not *sent* to me; and whether the manner in which his Lordship expressed the orders he had received to *sound me* do not in the language of plain dealing amount to an *offer of the Bedchamber from the King*. It is true that I did ask it in form (I believe by letter to Lord Bute) but this was subsequent to, and in consequence of his orders to *sound me* and not at the audience I had on the business of Sir Harry Erskine's affair, which was previous, for I do very positively declare that till Lord Bute mentioned the Bedchamber to me in that conversation, as an idea of the King's, it had not entered into my thoughts, which were never turned to that sort of employment.

The difference of whether I first asked for, or was offered this place, is very immaterial except as to the charge Mr. Dodington brings against me of having said *what is not true*. For, altho' it was very flattering to me to be thought of by his Majesty to be about his person, I had not the silly impertinence to be above asking for that honour, if my turn of mind had led me
that

that way, but I cannot feel indifferent as to a fact which I am stated to have misrepresented.

Your sending this letter to Mr. Wyndham with the extract of the memoirs which I return inclosed, will much oblige,

SIR,

Your most obedient,

And sincere

Humble servant,

RICHMOND, &c.

F I N I S.

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MUSEUM
BRITANNICUM

This remarkable Memorial was sent, by the penny-post, inclosed in a cover to General Hawley, on the 20th of December 1752, and is referred to in the 2000th page of the Diary.

The paper being received in the questionable shape of an anonymous letter, the reader will naturally be cautious in giving too much credit to the very severe allegations contained in it.

This Memorial was, by some neglect, omitted in the former edition of the Diary, a sufficient number is now printed off, to supply the purchasers of that volume with this additional paper gratis.

A Memorial of several Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first rank and fortune.

THE memorialists represent—That the education of a Prince of Wales is an object of the utmost importance to the whole nation; that it ought always to be intrusted to Noblemen of the most unblemished honour, and to Prelates of the most distinguished virtue, of the most accomplished learning, and of the most unsuspected principles, with regard to Government both in Church and State.

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That the misfortunes which the nation formerly suffered, or escaped, under King Charles I. King Charles II. and King James II. were owing to the bad education of those Princes, who were early initiated in maxims of arbitrary power:—That for a faction to engross the education of a Prince of Wales to themselves, excluding men of probity and learning, is unwarrantable, dangerous, and illegal:—That to place men about the Prince of Wales, whose principles are suspected, and whose belief in the mysteries of our faith is doubtful, has the most mischievous tendency, and ought justly to alarm the friends of their country, and of the Protestant succession:—That for a minister to support low men, who were originally improper for the high trust to which they were advanced, after complaints made of dark suspicions, and unwarrantable methods made use of by such men in their plan of education, and to protect and countenance such men in their insolent and unheard-of behaviour to their superiors, is a foundation for suspecting the worst designs in such ministers, and ought to make all good men apprehensive of the ambition of those ministers:—That it being notorious, that books inculcating the worst maxims of government, and defending the most avowed tyrannies, have been put into the hands of the Prince of Wales, it cannot but affect the memorialists with the most melancholy apprehensions, when they find that the men who had the honesty and the resolution to complain of such astonishing methods of instruction, are driven away from court, and the men who have dared to teach such doctrine

doctrine are continued in trust and favour:—That the security of this government being built on Whig principles, and alone supported by Whig zeal; that the establishment of the present Royal Family being settled in the timely overthrow of Queen Anne's last ministry, it cannot but alarm all true Whigs to hear of schoolmasters, of very contrary principles, being thought of for preceptors; and to see none but the friends and pupils of the late Lord Bolingbroke entrusted with the education of a Prince, whose family that very Lord endeavoured by his measures to exclude, and by his writings to expel, from the throne of these kingdoms:—That there being great reason to believe that a noble Lord has accused one of the Preceptors of Jacobitism, it is astonishing that no notice has been taken of a complaint of so high a nature:—On the contrary, the accused person continues in the same trust, without any enquiry into the grounds of the charge, or any steps taken by the accused to purge himself of a crime of so black a dye:—That no satisfaction being given to the Governor and Preceptor, one of whom, though a Nobleman of the most unblemished honour, and the other a Prelate of the most unbiaſſed virtue, have been treated in the grossest terms of abuse by a menial servant of the family, it is derogatory to his Majesty's authority, under which they acted, is an affront to the Peerage, and an outrage to the dignity of the Church:—That whoever advised the refusal of an audience to the Bishop of Norwich, who was so justly alarmed at the wrong methods which he saw taken in the education of the Prince

Prince of Wales, is an enemy to his country, and can only mean at least to govern by a faction, which intends to overthrow the government, and restore the exiled and arbitrary house of Stuart :—That to have a Scotsman, of a most disaffected family, and allied in the nearest manner to the Pretender's first ministers, consulted in the education of the Prince of Wales, and entrusted with the most important secrets of government, must tend to alarm and disgust the friends of the present Royal family, and to encourage the hopes and attempts of the Jacobites.—Lastly, the Memorialists cannot help remarking, that the three or four low, dark, suspected persons, are the only men whose station is fixed and permanent; but that all the great offices and officers are so constantly varied and shuffled about, to the disgrace of this country, that the best persons apprehend there is a settled design in these low and suspected people to infuse such jealousies, caprices, and fickleness, into the two ministers, whose confidence they engross, as may render this government ridiculous and contemptible, and facilitate the revolution which the Memorialists think they have but too much reason to fear is meditating.

God preserve the KING.

et ad

